New-York Daily Times.

VOL. V....NO. 1286. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1855. PRICE TWO CENTS.

[illegible]

Trial of First-Class Engines.

ATLANTIC, NO. 12, BROOKLYN.

The first to play under head of First-class Engines was Atlantic Engine No. 12, of Brooklyn, John C. [illegible], Foreman. She is a double decker, with side levers—making six in all—and a splendid specimen of engine building, from the establishment of James Smith, of New-York. Her cylinders are 9½ inches in diameter, and placed at an angle, with 12 inch stroke, and in the trial was allowed sixty men.

[illegible]

Second Class Trials.

[illegible]

Third Class Trials.

[illegible]

Name.	Place.	Height. feet	Level. feet	inches
Atlantic	Brooklyn	106	208	10
Niagara	Brooklyn	110	208	[illegible]
Manhattan	New-York	90	168	[illegible]
Oceanus	New-York	86	149	8
Guardian	New-York	86	154	6
Aurora	New-York	86	169	6
[illegible]	New-York	84	138	6

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Russian Ambassador—Gen. Scott's Pay—Cuba Funding—Bounty Land Warrants, &c.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Oct. 31.

The Russian *Chargé d'Affaires* has no information of the advent, as reported, of an ambassador from the Czar with a confidential communication suggestive of the terms on which the United States may mediate in the existing European conflict.

Lieutenant-General Scott will receive upwards of $20,000 back pay, by virtue of his brevet appointment, dating from March 29, 1847, or about $1,800 a year additional in his pay and emoluments as Major General.

Commodore PAULDING left here this afternoon to join his flag ship, the *Potomac*, at New-York, which sails for the West Indies shortly.

A private letter, received by the *Africa*, states that although Mr. MASON, our Minister to France, is suffering from late attack of paralysis, his intellect is not in the least impaired; and further, that he stands high at Court.

The whole number of applications for Bounty Land Warrants at the Pension Office under the late act is 227,000, and of Warrants issued, 66,042. The applications are now decreasing; only 5,500 have been received during October.

Nothing has been heard from the British Government respecting the representations of our Government to it concerning the violation of our neutrality laws by English officials, in the matter of enlisting troops for the Crimea.

Destruction of a Ferry-Boat by Fire.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Oct. 31.

The steamboat *Mariner*, belonging to the West Jersey Ferry, was totally destroyed by fire at 3 o'clock this morning, while lying at her wharf at Camden. The Company had just completed some repairs upon her, and the fires were kindled under her boilers for the first time yesterday. The loss is $25,000. Insurance $10,000.

Massachusetts Politics.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Oct. 31.

Messrs. RUFUS CHOATE, GEORGE S. HILLIARD, and PELEG W. CHANDLER addressed the Whigs in Faneuil Hall this evening. The hall was crowded to its utmost capacity, and the enthusiasm was ahead of anything yet witnessed in our political canvass.

Marine Disaster.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Oct. 31.

The ship *Gossamer*, which left Boston on Monday night in tow of the steamer *Achilles*, for New-York, struck on Pollock Rip this morning, but got off at 4 o'clock this afternoon, and proceeded on her way.

Democratic Meeting.

SYRACUSE, Wednesday Oct. 31.

Governor SEYMOUR addressed the Democracy this afternoon, and JOHN VAN BUREN this evening, at Writing Hall. The place was crowded.

Fire at Buffalo.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, Oct. 31.

The machine shop of the Buffalo Car Works was burned last night. Loss $10,000. Fully insured.

Steamer Burnt.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Oct. 30.

The steamer *Exchange* was destroyed by fire today on Red River, with 250 bales of cotton on board. No lives were lost.

Later from Havana.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Oct. 30.

By the *Granada* we have Havana dates to the 27th inst., but the news is wholly unimportant.

The Alabama at Savannah.

The steamship *Alabama*, from New-York, arrived here this morning.

CITY POLITICS.

Third Senatorial District—Hard Meeting in Favor of Thomas J. Barr.

The friends of Mr. THOMAS J. BARR, Senator from the Third (New-York) District in the last Legislature, met last (Tuesday) night, at the Shakespeare Hotel, for the purpose of joining in a demonstration in favor of that gentleman's reelection. An ambitious effort was made outside to attract an audience. Two or three tar-barrels, which were lighted in the square, cast a lurid glare over the neighboring houses, and the crowds of dirty urchins and rough looking customers of maturer years, who surrounded the bonfires, gave expression to their sympathetic feelings in favor of Mr. BARR by loud and reiterated huzzas. The illuminations were materially aided by a corpulent old gentleman, standing at a doorway opposite, who amused himself and a group of admiring youngsters, innocent of soap, by discharging a limited number of modest blue rockets, whose flight generally culminated in the upper windows on the other side of the way. A band was stationed at the door of the hotel, and discoursed a series of lively airs; subsequently, when the crowd had gathered into the large room of the hotel, the musicians took their place at the rear of the platform, and varied the proceedings by performing in the intervals between the speeches, the popular tunes of "Bobbing Around," "Pop goes the Weasel," and various other compositions equally well known and classic.

The attendance within was very large—almost filling the hall, in fact—and tremendously enthusiastic, of course. On the platform we observed Col. Denman, Mr. P. Crowe, Mr. Horace F. Clark, Mr. Maurice O'Keefe, Mr. Barr (the candidate,) Mr. Jas. M. Sheehan, Capt. J. W. Turner, Mr. Robert Livingston, and a number of lesser lights.

On motion of Mr. O'Keefe, Col. DENMAN was unanimously nominated Chairman. An enormous list of Vice Presidents was proposed and adopted. After which,

Col. DENMAN, in returning his thanks for the honor conferred upon him in electing him to the Chair, informed his hearers that from an old fogy he had become a Hard Shell, and felt convinced that the only candidate whom the people of this district ought in the present crisis to support, was Thomas J. Barr. [Applause.]

Mr. ROBERT LIVINGSTON read a series of resolutions referring in laudatory terms to Senator Barr's action in opposing the Maine Law, strongly condemnatory of Know-Nothingism, and irately critical on Mr. Daniel E. Sickles, the Half-Shell opponent. The resolutions were adopted by acclamation, and Mr. Barr, at the Chairman's desire, got nine cheers.

Judge MORTON addressed the meeting from the table in commendation of Mr. Barr and condemnation of Mr. Sickles as a "squatter" and interloper.

Capt. TURNER indulged likewise in an eloquent vindication of the Hard-Shell candidate, and, like his predecessor, was loudly cheered.

Mr. HORACE F. CLARK, in compliance with emphatic and noisy calls, which the Chairman found it difficult to subdue, mounted the table amid vehement cheers, and made an effective speech, during which, Mr. Charley Spencer, at one time reporter for that able and influential, but now unfortunately defunct journal, the "*Wheelbarrow* [illegible]," treated the youths of the audience to a variety of ludicrous antics on the rear of the platform. His admirers beat a hasty retreat, however, at the sound of a fire-bell, and left the assemblage minus a half of its numbers.

Mr. LIVINGSTON of the Third Ward, Mr. WALDRON of the Eleventh, and Mr. BARR, himself, subsequently addressed the meeting, and an adjournment took place about 10 o'clock.

Daniel E. Sickles for Senator.

The Supporters of Daniel E. Sickles met en masse in Lispenard-street, near Broadway, last evening. The attendance was not very large, but a big drum and a platoon of little boys made the necessary noise. Three sky-rockets and a dozen torches, not well trimmed, and several banners did their duty. Emanuel B. Hart presided. Mr. Sickels made the first speech with his hat on,—for which, however, he made a satisfactory apology. He came down upon "the demagogues who sought to perpetuate the division in the Democratic ranks, when no such division was necessary," and thought all should unite to resist the insidious efforts of the Maine-Law fanaticism, "Black Republicanism" and proscriptive Know-Nothingism.

He was followed by E. Von Stack, John Creighton and H. F. Carr. Mr. Carr believed the people wanted to send to the Senate a man of brains, and honesty—they should give their votes for Daniel E. Sickles, and not for Thomas J. Barr!

The meeting then endorsed Mr. Sickles's nomination, and then marched through the streets in procession.

Thirteenth Ward Hard-Shell Ratification Meeting.

A meeting of the Hard-Shell Democratic Electors of the Thirteenth Ward was held last night at Clinton Garden, Clinton-street, to ratify the Ward Ticket. The attendance was good, but the speakers announced were not forthcoming, except Mr. W. J. Rose, who appeared at a late period of the evening. Hon. Thomas J. Munday, who was the great card of the occasion, did not appear at all.

Capt. Tilley was called to the Chair, and Mr. Mel. Murphy was the first speaker.

When he had finished, the resolutions of the meeting were read by Mr. Dunn, the Vice President, and unanimously adopted.

A German gentleman then addressed the meeting with a strong German accent, and a very imperfect appreciation of English. He said that he belonged more those of the Democratic Party, and he therefore came there to support Democrats. He was opposed to Abolitionists and Wigs, who would cheat us of our privileges, as likewise would the Maine Laws and the Know-Nothings. There were all sorts of Shells, Hard, Soft, Half, and he supposed there would soon be Quarter-Shells. He went for neither, but for the best men, wherever they could be found. He would go for the Dicket and for the whole Dicket, for it had the names upon it of good mens. Free Demigrats should support the Democratic Blatform.

The next speaker was Mr. DUNN, the Vice-President, who spoke with much force, and elicited much applause, after whom appeared

Mr. W. J. Rose, who spoke for nearly an hour, and charmed to silence a meeting which had previously been noisy and turbulent. He lauded the Democracy in general, and the candidates of the Thirteenth Ward in particular. He decried the fanaticism of modern politics, and severely reprobated the Know-Nothings. Three cheers were accorded him at the conclusion of his speech.

The meeting then adjourned.

We understand there will be a mass meeting at the *same place on Saturday night*, to ratify the nomination of John M. Murphy.

O. U. A. Denouncing the K. N.'s.

We have repeatedly stated that the O. U. A.'s are entirely dissatisfied with the conduct of the K. N.'s, protest against their political actions, and can by no means be depended on to swell the K. N. vote next Tuesday. Several correspondents want to see the documents. Here is one, from which we only cut off the names of those signing it:

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Oct. 24, 1855.

MOST NOBLE SACHEM, OFFICERS AND BROTHERS: At *a meeting of Alpha Chapter No. 1, O. U. A., held on* Wednesday evening, Oct. 24, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted, and ordered to be transmitted to the several Chapters in the State:

Resolved, That Alpha Chapter, No. 1, concur in the action taken *by Hancock Chapter, No. 14*, Washington Chapter, No. 2, Henry Clay Chapter, No. 61, and *such other Chapters of our* Order as have declared their expression of disapproval of the proceeding of the Executive Convention at its meeting on the 5th inst., and unites with those Chapters in making their *solemn protest* against the action of said Convention in its indorsement, for the support of the Order, of an expelled member, knowing him to be such.

Resolved, That such recommendation is a direct violation of the fundamental principles of our Order, and demands the condemnation and disapproval of every Chapter.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to the *several Chapters throughout the State*.

Signed by the Sachem and the C. of the C.

Bust of George Law.

A few weeks since we announced to the public the progress of a noble bust, in clay, of Mr. LAW, by T. D. JONES, sculptor. It is now completed, cast in plaster, and ready for the [illegible] of duplicate copies to the friends of that [illegible] of GEORGE. It strikes us as far in advance of all of Mr. JONES' former efforts. For massive Titanic character—great fidelity to nature—texture, breadth, and boldness of treatment, it has received the unanimous approval of artists and connoisseurs who have seen it. All persons interested in sculpture will do well to call and see it at the studio of Mr. JONES, (room No. 16,) No. 247 Broadway.

German Mass Meeting—Who Moulded Mills' Jackson?

A large mass meeting of the German Democrats of the Fourteenth Ward was held, last night, at Mechanics' Hall. Hester W. M. F. Voutschel presided and C. L. Richter was president. There being many persons who did not understand German present after Mr. Voutschel had briefly spoken, Judge Phillips addressed the meeting. Mr. Ira B. Davis also spoke and advocated free trade in liquor. He also stated that Mr. C. L. Richter had really moulded the statue of Jackson, at Washington, for which Mr. Mills got the credit. We judged, on leaving, that there was very good material present for a row, when the ratification of candidates came up.

Ninth Ward Republican Meeting.

A meeting of the Republicans of the Ninth Ward was held last evening at the Bleecker Buildings, Councilman Brush presiding. Messrs. Brainhall, of Brooklyn, and William H. Burleigh were the speakers. The latter gentleman was greeted with hooting and hissing to such an extent that a prominent K. N. was under the necessity of taking the stand and requesting those of his party who refused to take their hats off, to keep some kind of order. The confusion was thereupon somewhat abated, although some persons still seemed to prefer that sort of order called disorder.

Fifteenth Ward Republican Club.

There was a very friendly and pleasant meeting of the Fifteenth Ward Republican Club last evening, at No. 650 Broadway. F. J. Otterson presided, and Chas. W. Leeds was Secretary. Several new members were enrolled, and effective steps taken for a thorough distribution of tickets. Steps were also taken for holding a public meeting previous to election. The old Fifteenth has always been the banner ward of the Whig Party, and no doubt will be of the Republicans. *It gave less votes for Mayor Wood last year than any other Ward.*

The Liquor Dealers.

Pursuant to a "*most strenuous*" call, inviting "all members of the Liquor Dealers' Society opposed to political dictation and in favor of the regularly nominated ticket of the Convention," to attend, a large meeting of Liquor Dealers was held at Odd Fellows' Hall last evening. The proceedings were harmonious, and resulted in a vote to adhere to a former resolution of the body not to make any City and County nominations, but to support the regular Liquor Dealers' State ticket. And so Col. FERSON is again successful.

Political Strikers.

It seems that the *Strikers* are around and trying to impress the ballot box into the service of the pocket. We have received the following letter from the gentleman to whom it was addressed, but we are unacquainted with the parties whose signatures are attached:

NEW-YORK, Oct. 22, 1855.

JOSEPH HARRISON, Esq.—SIR: At a meeting of the "American Union Club," held October 22, you were duly nominated to the office of member of Assembly, from the Third and Fifth Wards, to be supported by them at the ensuing election.

If you conclude to accept this nomination, you are hereby informed that a resolution has been adopted by the Club assessing you $50.

We have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servants,

WM. H. MACKAY, } Secretaries.
ALEXANDER LAWRENCE, }

The Metropolitan Meeting.

The Reformers hold their mass meeting to-night and the occasion can scarcely fail to draw. We hear that Mr. Girard, Councilman Mather and Alderman Ely will be among the speakers. The two latter gentlemen are remarkable as men who have not been indicted, although they belong to the Common Council. This will probably be the last public Reform demonstration of the campaign.

Reform Ratification.

At the call of the Executive Committee, the Reformers of the Twenty-second Ward assembled in the Hall in 50th-street. J. Courtney, Esq. was called to the chair, and James Ferguson, Esq. acted as Secretary. The entire Republican Ticket, headed by Samuel Fleet, for Alderman, and J. H. Shannon, Councilman, was adopted.

☞ The Workingmen's Provisional Committee have made the following additional nominations:

State Senators—Thos. J. Barr and Wm. Allen.

Assemblymen—John J. Reilly, (Seventh Ward); John S. Brown, (Tenth Ward.)

Aldermen—Tenth Ward—David A. Miller.

Judges of the Court of Appeals—Samuel L. Selden for the long term, and Joseph Muller for the short term.

The Committee also determined to insert the name of Lewis B. Woodruff in place of Michael Ulshoeffer on their Judiciary ticket.

☞ The National Club (K. N.'s) held a very respectable little meeting at National Hall, Canal-street, last evening. There were about two hundred of the faithful present, who listened to an address from the President, Mr. Wm. Ripert and speeches from Mr. Woods [illegible] and others, with considerable [illegible].

☞ The Pro-Slavery Whigs have hung their banner from Constitution Hall, so as to completely hide the small Whig Ward banner there suspended. When remonstrated with, some of them declared that if cut or removed, they would not prosecute the transgressor, but "cut his head open with a club." The prospect of defeat makes men crusty.

☞ The German Democracy of the Fifth Ward held a mass meeting last night, at No. 88 Leonard-street, Mr. Schlaper presiding. There was much discussion concerning the Charter ticket, and a *Committee was appointed* to interrogate the different candidates, and report at the next meeting on Friday.

☞ The *Staats Zeitung* has an astonishing regard for truth, we always thought, but we did not suppose that it had so little confidence in the common sense of its readers as to think they would take for truth its assertion that all the Republican City and County candidates were K. N.'s.

☞ The Whig Judicial County Convention met at the Broadway House last evening, but adjourned to Thursday, without transacting any business.

☞ *At a meeting of the Eighteenth* Ward Republican Club, held at the Gramercy-park House, Oct. 30, it was resolved that "it is inexpedient for this Club to make nominations for Ward officers."

☞ The Republican Executive and Finance Committee meet this evening.

LONG ISLAND POLITICS.

Whig Ratification Meeting.

The Whigs of Kings County held a Mass meeting last evening in the Military Garden, Brooklyn, to ratify the Whig nominations. The usual auxiliaries to attract a crowd—music, bonfires, &c., were resorted to, and with partial success—and probably one thousand were present at any one time. At 7½ o'clock the meeting was organized by electing Hon. JOHN A. CROSS, Chairman, and the usual number of Vice-Presidents and Secretaries.

Hon. JAMES BROOKS was introduced to the meeting, and spoke at some length, and was followed by DANIEL P. BARNARD, Esq., their remarks excited considerable enthusiasm.

A Committee appointed to draft resolutions, presented several which were unanimously adopted. The only one of interest read as follows:

Resolved, That in the absence of Whig nominations for State offices, we believe it to be the duty of all National Whigs to cast their ballots for such of the candidates before the people for those offices as are known to be true friends of the Union.

A Day among Cordwainers.

New-Canaan is a happy land. It lies, not on the other side of Jordan, but on the other side of the New-Haven Railroad track, back eight miles into the woods. Modest, obscure, straggling, thrifty, hilly, clean, church-going and shoe-making in its characteristics, it is not half so well known as it ought to be. New-Canaan people are pleasant people. They live in neat little white cottages, hidden away beneath the shadow of the trees, silent, waxing their thread of life and pounding their last. Their average earnings suffice to support existence in comparative comfort. But they do not roll in carriages, nor send up speculative balloons, nor invest largely in Railroad stocks. On week-days they are not so presentable as on Sundays, and in this are not singular. But on Sunday they are very spruce. The New-Canaan young sparks are as lively and attentive as young sparks who live close to a railroad; the young ladies are blooming and industrious, and refrain from compressing their waists, like sensible young girls as they are; the matrons scold occasionally, as all matrons will do, yet keep cheerful households and mend their husbands' and children's hose, and repair damages when the children tumble down hill,—a performance that can hardly be avoided—the country is so very full of hills.

A marked peculiarity of this region is its stone fences. It is commonly understood that every field contains a sufficiency of fencing material for its own inclosure. The first impression that a stranger receives is, that a sudden irruption of an enemy has taken place, and that the inhabitants have begun, in their fright, to throw up temporary redoubts. Every Jack—says the proverb—must have his Gill; every fence, however stony and forbidding, must have its little wooden gate, hung between two staring posts that lean up affectionately against the neighboring boulders, which always form the substratum of a Connecticut fence.

If you pull the gate-latch, be sure you fasten it again, for it is a task of some difficulty. Once inside, you find that the house is open. The father of the family sits handy by the front window, piercing soles and uppers, running waxed ends out and in, and thumping heels. The children play around. The housewife gets ready a warm "slap-jack," with the accompaniment of the never-failing Connecticut "apple-sauce;" and the pitcher of new cider, not yet fermented, is brought out to welcome the stranger.

In short, the Connecticut cordwainer leads a comfortable, and even a jolly life.

New-Canaan is second to Lynn in shoe-making. Its location in the midst of a rolling country renders it healthy, so much so that epidemics never rage there, and persons from the cities resort to the houses of their friends for safety. There are three churches—Congregational, Episcopalian, Methodist; a few stores, one large shoe-manufacturing establishment, the warehouse belonging to which is a well-known house in this City. Shoe-making is the staple of the place. It is quite absurd to inquire his employment of any man—the invariable answer is—"He is a shoemaker; there are nothing but shoemakers here." Saint Crispin should put up a Summer residence in the place, and divide the time between this and Lynn.

The earnings of a Connecticut Cordwainer will average perhaps seven dollars a week. If he is a swift, skillful workman, he may make up a weekly aggregate of $10, $12, or probably as high as $15, during some portions of the year; although this is far above the usual custom. If a shoemaker can call in $6 or $7 each week, the year round, he thinks that he is doing very well. Out of this sum, he has his family to support, house-rent to pay, and, if a householder, a stern tax-collector to confront. As a matter of course, it is only the heads of the great manufacturing establishments who amass wealth. The journeyman gets nine shillings for each pair of first-quality gaiters that he makes up; receives from five shillings to two dollars a pair, according to the quality and style of finish, for each pair of boots he turns out; and is paid in a corresponding ratio for the children's shoes, men's slippers, women's [illegible], &c. There is in the village one extensive concern which employs between [illegible] and [illegible] operatives. We had the curiosity to explore its mysteries. It is a [illegible] building, and stands a country church in the summer, three stories high, and contains immense quantities of raw material.

The work is mainly done about the villages, and in adjoining towns, at the houses of the workmen; it is cut out and prepared at the factory, and this part of the process occupies the time of twelve or fifteen men and several superintendents. The "hands" take out the work on their own responsibility, are paid for their labor upon returning the goods to the factory, and in case of damage are required to foot the bill. It is very seldom, however, that accidents occur. The pay is prompt, and no bad bills are given to bring trouble to the workman. He has the privilege of retaining his "batch" of work until it is all made up, and he may, if he pleases, permit his account to run on at the office of the Company, to be taken up at such time as he needs it. It is not an uncommon circumstance for workmen living at a distance to call for settlements only three or four times a year. In the village, the pay is generally taken up as it is earned. The head of the largest establishment informed us that his weekly payments average $3,000, paid in driblets of $1 to $20. The highest price paid is $8 for dress-boots. These are invoiced to the New-York house at prime cost, $8, and are retailed at $7. A new style of German plush for slippers is about to be introduced; it is quite expensive, but a considerable amount of goods has been made up from it, in anticipation of heavy sales. We believe this is the sole novelty that New-Canaan can boast.

Three years ago a strike took place in the town. The journeymen formed a procession—on the hills, of course; they could not have formed it anywhere else—and marched with banners flying and music playing, with their lasts strung over their shoulders, and hides flung aloft, in defiance to the capitalists, till they reached the factories. The largest one they surrounded and invaded, but offered no violence. The proprietors declined to accede to their demands, but went so far as to prepare a new schedule of prices, and it was found that the new rates, although often lower than those demanded by the strikers, were in other cases higher than they had asked; so that, in the end, the "Cordwainers' Protective Union" broke down, and the factory had its way—it still keeps it.

It is not unfrequently the case that an enterprising man goes to work by himself—on his own hook, as he says. He makes his own bargain with a New-York house or one in a Southern city, perhaps as far as New-Orleans, and ships his goods once a month. Such a *man is apt to push his way. There are a few of* them in New-Canaan.

The place is a capital one for a Summer retreat. A hotel is the great want—or would be a want, if visitors went there. A place of fashionable resort it cannot be, but a place for shoes it will probably continue, and so will continue to hold a steady hand upon the New-York market, in which its product finds ready consumers. If the reader will drop in at the New-Haven dépôt next Summer, cars will leave him at Stamford, and a stage will cleverly bump him over the hills to the quiet regions that boast in their possession of the clever town of New-Canaan.

What Kansas Wants.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

In noticing the leading editorials of the entire Northern Press regarding the "Kansas outrages," and "border ruffians," as they are familiarly called, it seems quite strange to Southern and Western men that, with all the ability of the Northern Press, the real want of Kansas has not yet been defined and met.

It is well known to you all that Missourians, more particularly those residing in Kansas, turn a deaf ear to the thunder of a Northern Press. Its voice they will not heed, and its warnings they will not regard. The South are determined to aid Missouri in making Kansas a Slave State. They do not expect to do this with the pen alone, for they are ready to unsheath the sword and to commence the battle which shall decide the fate of Missouri, and, in time, of the South.

Missouri, as you are well aware, is bounded on the north by Iowa, on the east by Illinois, and on the west by Kansas. Slave property along the northern and eastern boundaries is almost valueless. It is an easy matter for the slave to escape. When he gets to Chicago he is safe. No Missourian loves to go there for his chattel. It requires no great foresight to determine the fact that if Kansas becomes a Free State, Missouri, in time, must follow in her footsteps. The question is not then confined to Kansas alone. It lifts itself high above all other questions, and takes foremost rank in the national mind. *Kansas is the Thermopylæ of freedom, and what she wants is a Leonidas with his three hundred Spartan braves.*

Your correspondent is a resident of the West. He lives in a Slave State, right down beside the "Big River." He has traveled in Kansas, knows STRINGFELLOW, has seen DAVY STEPHENSON on a bender, and has heard Col. DONIPHAN swear; and he knows something of the feeling with which Missourians regard the representatives of the North on the border. They think, and say, and believe, that they are all a set of cowards, who can pen eloquent tributes to Freedom, but who dare do nothing in its defence.

T. STARR KING once said the best idea of weight was given by an Indianian who, when asked how much he weighed, replied, "As I am I weigh one hundred and fifty pounds, but *when I am mad I weigh a ton*." Now, if the North would do anything in Kansas, let them imitate the example of the South and send in a quiet and unostentatious way a few "ton" men to dare and do something for Freedom.

CASSIUS M. CLAY is the kind of a man for Kansas. He makes himself respected. He is eloquent in speech and brave at heart. He dare back up what he says. When speaking, a few years since, he was fired at from the crowd. His little son, but twelve years of age, caught a bowie-knife from the belt of a bystander, ran to the platform and gave it to his father. CASSIUS took it and started for his antagonist. Reaching him, in his own quiet way, he said, "Sir, I don't want to kill you, but I'll mark you." He cut the hand that held the pistol, then [illegible] one ear and then the other; and, after making the letter X across his face, he gave him to his friends. CASSIUS returned and finished his speech. *Such a man knows his rights and knows how to defend them.*

The South respects pluck. Whoever travels through Kentucky will hear a thousand stories commemorating the heroism of Mr. CLAY. Now, it is the opinion of the writer that Kansas wants a few CASSIUS M. CLAYS, who, when Mr. STRINGFELLOW, or anybody else, dare interrupt or insult them, are able, not only to assert their rights, but to defend them against any force that may be arraigned against them.

EX-GOVERNOR REEDER has won laurels in Kansas. He is spoken of in the highest terms, as a gentleman and as a brave man. Mr. STRINGFELLOW will not attack him again. His face has not yet been blacked, and no one has honored him with a ride on a rail. When PARSON BUTLER came down to St. Louis a few days since—after having been treated with every indignity in Kansas, and tried to get sympathy in the North, by means of his pen—when it was known that he ran into the street, as he said, to get witnesses—but, as every one thought, to escape danger—he was pronounced a coward. But when the Editor of the *Organ of Freedom* offered to give a few mobocrats a passage to glory, by blowing up his printing office, all said as one man—"*He will do to tie to.*"

Now, there is too much capital made of Northern men going to Kansas. Their names are paraded in the newspapers; they are regarded as martyrs for Freedom before they have shown themselves worthy of respect or confidence. Every town they pass through the press gives them a God-speed; and, as a matter of course, before they get to Kansas, the entire South determines to give them a "back-set;" and, what is more, the South does it. [illegible] of five hundred men would quietly go to Kansas prepared to defend themselves against all kinds of aggression—if they would select a leader, and take his advice, and when the crisis comes, as come it will, be prepared to meet it,—and if the Northern Press would quietly bide its time, without making every day a full report of every project,—it is the opinion of the writer, and of thousands more, that Kansas would [illegible] of the elections than with the [illegible] and to [illegible] on other territory.

[illegible]

The whole South is organized against Freedom. [illegible]

This contest now going on [illegible] whether Kansas shall be free or not. [illegible]

I am, with great respect,

EDWARD [illegible].

The Turf [illegible]

CENTREVILLE COURSE, L. I.—TROTTING, WEDNESDAY, Oct. 31. Sweepstake, $1,500. Two mile heats, in harness.

Geo. Spicer names b. g. [illegible] 1 1
H. Woodruff names s. m. *Lady Franklin* 2 2
W. Peabody names [illegible] 3 3

[illegible]

Same day, match for $600, [illegible], to wagons.

H. Woodruff names bk. m. 1 1 1
D. Pfeiffer names b. m. 2 2 2

Time—2:48, 2:51, 2:55.

UNION COURSE, L. I.—TROTTING, WEDNESDAY, Oct. 31, match for $1,000, play or pay, mile heats, best 3 in 5, to wagons.

W. Shute names b. g. *Dan Morgan* 1 1 1
H. Woodruff names bk. m. *Black Bess* 2 2 2

Time—2:40, 2:43, 2:41.

A report of these races we shall try to give tomorrow.

General Scott's Back Pay—Opinion of Attorney-General Cushing.

From the Washington Union, Oct. [illegible]

CONGRESS, on the 28th of May, 1798, passed an act entitled "An act authorizing the President of the United States to raise a provisional army," the 5th section of which is in the following words:

And be it further enacted, That, whenever the President shall deem it expedient, he is hereby empowered to appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, a Commander of the Army, which may be raised by virtue of this act, and who, being commissioned as Lieutenant-General, may be authorized to command the Armies of the United States, and shall be entitled to the following pay and emoluments, viz.: Two hundred and fifty dollars monthly pay, fifty dollars monthly allowance for forage, when the same shall not be provided by the United States, and forty rations per day, or money in lieu thereof at the current price, who shall have authority to appoint, from time to time, such number of aids, not exceeding four, and secretaries, [illegible] as he may judge proper, each to have the rank, pay and emoluments of a Lieutenant-Colonel. (1 Stat. at Large, pp. 558, 559.)

At the late session of Congress, a joint resolution was passed, approved on the 15th of Feb., 1855, in the following words:

"A resolution authorizing the President of the United States to confer the title of Lieutenant-General by brevet for eminent services.

"*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the grade of Lieutenant-General be, and the same is hereby, revived in the army of the United States, [illegible] the President and Senate it shall be deemed proper to acknowledge eminent services of a Major-General of the army in the late war with Mexico, in the mode already provided for in subordinate grades, the grade of Lieutenant-General may be specially conferred by brevet, and by brevet only, to take rank from the date of such service or services. *Provided, however*, That when the said grade of Lieutenant-General by brevet shall have once been filled, and have become vacant, this joint resolution shall thereafter expire and be of no effect."

Thereupon the President of the United States [illegible] the Senate [illegible] Lieutenant-General by brevet [illegible]

The President of the United States of America to all who shall see these presents, greeting:

Know ye that I do hereby confer on Major-General WINFIELD SCOTT, of the Army of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, the rank of Lieutenant-General by brevet in said army for eminent services in the late war with Mexico, to take rank as such from the 29th day of March, in the year of our Lord 1847, the day on which the United States forces under his command captured Vera Cruz and the Castle of San Juan de Ulloa."

And I do strictly charge and require all officers and soldiers under his command to obey and respect him accordingly; and he is to observe and follow such orders and directions, from time to time, as he shall receive from me or the future President of the United States of America, and other officers set over him, according to law and the rules and discipline of war. This commission to continue in force during the pleasure of the President of the United States for the time being.

Given under my hand, at the City of Washington, the seventh day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, and in the seventy-ninth year of the independence of the United States.

FRANKLIN PIERCE.

By the President.

JEFF'N DAVIS, Secretary of War.

And upon the question, whether there is now in force any law fixing the pay and allowances of the grade of Lieutenant-General, it was

Held—1. That provisions of the fifth section of the act of May 28, 1798, have been repealed, [illegible] as regards all the offices which it created, by subsequent statutes, and especially, if by no other effectually and finally, yet certainly by that of March 3, 1801.

2. It does not clearly appear that the provisions of the fifth section of the Act of May 28th, 1798, as to the pay of Lieutenant-General, had been repealed, either expressly or tacitly, by any subsequent Act, and the same is probably to be regarded as having remained in abeyance, capable of renewed legal efficacy, if that high rank should at any time be re-established, without additional legislation as to its pay and emoluments.

3. The enactment in the joint resolution, that the "grade" of Lieutenant-General be "revived," does not have the constructional effect to revive the statute as such, provided the same had been previously repealed.

4. But when a statute revives a statute grade or office, it is to be intended, if nothing to the contrary appear, that the statute provision as to pay and emoluments previously annexed to the grade or office is, by legal consequence, revived, whether that provision of the statute had or had not been repealed.

5. Hence, the joint resolution must intend, one or the other of these alternatives: [illegible] first, it intends that the preëxisting provision of statute, which fixed the pay of the grade of Lieutenant-General, had never been repealed, [illegible] the law on that subject was dormant, awaiting the existence of an office, and a person [illegible] it should become applicable, the office being supplied by the resolution, and the person by the appointment to the office; or, secondly, it intends, assuming that the statute-office of Lieutenant-General, with its pay and emoluments, once existing, but had been repealed or had fallen into desuetude, to revive that statute-office for this occasion, and by so doing to resuscitate the statute-pay and emoluments of the office; and, therefore, there is now in force a law, in the fifth section of the act of May 28, 1798, fixing the pay of the grade of Lieutenant-General.

Inauguration of Governor Andrew Johnson.

The inauguration of Hon. ANDREW JOHNSON as Governor of Tennessee took place on the 23d inst. Upon taking the oath of office, Governor JOHNSON delivered an address, in which he spoke thus of the Democratic party:

"Democracy knows, and it is to be remembered, too, that every plan, effort, and undertaking that has a tendency to improve and to elevate the great mass of the people, is naturally obnoxious to all the ill-will and opposition of those in possession of considerable extent, learning, wealth and power, or those who contend for undue advantages over their fellow-men. It is important, therefore, always to bear in mind, that whatever is calculated to benefit and elevate the common people will be generally viewed with hostility by the pseudo aristocracy of the country."

FROM NORFOLK AND PORTSMOUTH.—The Norfolk *Argus* of Monday, says there has been no new cases of fever officially reported since Saturday. [illegible] returned there had been very [illegible]. The wind on Sunday changed to the South, with indications of warm weather. On [illegible] many retail stores were crowded with [illegible] was unusually well [illegible] and upper wards [illegible] in the [illegible] to such an awful extent.

The Portsmouth [illegible] is of opinion that absentees may return to that city this week. On Thursday night last, ice formed to the thickness of an eighth of an inch.

On and after to-morrow, the Bay Line of steamers will resume their daily trips between Baltimore and Norfolk and Portsmouth.—*Balt. Sun*, 31st.

[illegible] of the N. Y. Daily Times.

[illegible], Wednesday, Oct. 10, 185[illegible]

[illegible] the preparation by a French [illegible] who has spent the past Summer in Phil[adelphia] [illegible] volume of opinions upon and experiences [illegible] States [illegible] Our na[tional] [illegible] in our forests, lakes and valleys, will [illegible] but our human nature, our men, [women] and children, will be dangerously called [illegible] [illegible] Possibly the tone of the work may [illegible] by the fact that the author [illegible] an American wife. He is [illegible] chapter on Flirtation, which [illegible] the game of a very speedy [illegible] the female sex. Flirtation, he said, [illegible] to begin with, and must soon lead [illegible] and worthlessness. I forbore [illegible] remarking, that it was just possible [illegible] Months in Philadelphia" might [illegible] of a volume to be entitled "Eight [illegible] in Paris," at which I thought he winced [illegible] this is the very gentle[man] [illegible] make himself understood last [Spring], when applying for a passport at an American [Legation]. He could not speak English, the attaché [could] not speak French. Language failing them, [illegible] and communicated by means [illegible] English. But I narrated the story at [illegible] some months ago.

The Mayor and deputy of Richerenches are under[going] punishment. They were absent from their [commune] on the 15th of August. Consequently, [they] could not attend the *Te Deum* in honor of the [Emperor]. Therefore, they must be supposed to be [illegible] officials. The Prefect has suspended them [illegible] fortnight. What the ship of State will do in [illegible] no one can tell. Removal for diso[bedience] is very well, but suspension for a fortnight [illegible] of small school-boy terrors, in presence [illegible]

[illegible] you like to know what pieces of sacred music [were] performed in the Chapel of Vincennes last Sun[day]? The band of the 88th officiated on the occasion. The minds of the audience were prepared for the [illegible] by the overture to "*Zampa*;" the effect of the [illegible] was at once dissipated by a waltz by STRAUSS of Vienna. In presence of vagaries so enormous, you [illegible] receive but little attention [illegible] We propose for debate the [illegible] Shall [illegible] Shall it be choregraphic and terpsi[chorean]? Your polemicians now have a theme wor[thy] [illegible]

[illegible] READ, of whose painful bereavement [illegible] during the Summer you have heard, is at [Paris], on his way to America. In one of his two [illegible] has found consolation, or at least a sufficient [illegible] of absorption to soften the pangs of memory. [illegible] is a poem of 2,000 lines, entitled "The [illegible] by the Sea." Mr. READ also takes home his [illegible] picture of "The Lost Pleiad," which he [illegible] this Winter at Philadelphia.

An art item from Florence is worth mentioning. [illegible], sculptor from Virginia, is engaged [upon] the model of a statue, which was, as I men[tioned] some months ago, to be entitled "The Rebel [Daughter]." As an improvement upon this name, he lately decided to call it "The Maid of Seventy-Six." But Mr. HART having suggested that this title left the impression that this maid must be rather an *old* [maid], I believe that Mr. BARBEE has returned to his [original] intention. I wish him the success with [his] new work which has attended his "Coquette," [and] no one could reasonably ask a better.

Mr. [illegible] PEART, Secretary of this Legation, hav[ing] resigned his office, and obtained a leave of ab[sence] to take effect at once, has withdrawn from all [connection] with the embassy. No political motives [need] be assigned for this step, as none such exist. [The] salary of a Secretary proves totally inadequate [for a] gentleman with a family, and Mr. PEATT con[siders] [illegible] that he is wasting time and life. He [illegible] a lesson to American diplomacy, the moral of which is to be that the United States must [illegible] their system of sending representa[tives] [illegible] or else establish it on a footing that [illegible] to bear comparison with any other [illegible] or gentlemen equal in point [of] ability, education, and accomplishments, to any [of their] European colleagues. I believe he means to [illegible] the story of the American Plenipotentiary at [illegible] who sat at a State dinner for three mortal [hours] without speaking a word and without being [illegible] he was acquainted with no Continental [language] [illegible] and perspiration were [illegible] It is said that there are already [illegible] candidates for Mr. PEATT's place—all of [them] from Virginia. It is likely, however, that his [successor] will be Mr. WISE, now Secretary of Lega[tion] [illegible] a Virginian of course. Having [illegible] a student, and I doubt not a successful [one] of German, you will at once perceive the ad[vantage] [illegible] of a measure which should transfer [him] [illegible] and make him study French.

There is scandal in the musical world; it has even [been made] public through the columns of an authority [illegible] whose allegory I trans[late] with interpolated notes. It runs thus: "An event has just taken place in Pekin, (Paris,) the capital of China, which we may as well narrate for the edification of French feuilletonists. An Italian opera company, under the management of a Di[rector] who is a foreigner, (CALZADO, from Madrid,) lately arrived in Pekin. The manager, hearing of a journalist whose praise was to be obtained for [money] (FIORENTINO) in the columns of an important newspaper, (*Le Constitutionnel*,) sent an agent to [illegible] him. It was agreed that the Manager [should pay] [illegible], according to one version, and as [according] to another, 2,000 francs a month, for his un[illegible] opinion, so that when the season opened [illegible] the whole company, artistes, [illegible] prima donnas, tenors, and bari[tones] were literally buried in eulogies. Not one, [good] or bad, but tasted the flavor of incense then, if [illegible]. But one evening, the Manager, being [illegible] of a theatre, (the Gymnase, last Fri[day]) [illegible] the journalist, however influential he might be, was avoided by his colleagues, he asked [illegible] explanation, and was made acquainted with [illegible] instances of the journalist's shameful ve[nality]. It is not known what the Manager will do, [but] the anecdote spread rapidly through Pekin. [The] feuilletonists resolved to pay no further atten[tion] to the Italian opera till the press be purged of [the] presence of a writer who makes of his mission a [vile] and miserable traffic. The next mail will [illegible] further details."

[This] is not the first time that I have had to men[tion] FIORENTINO in connection with similar facts [illegible] you will remember that the Minister of [illegible] to prevent the public from learning [illegible] 6000 a year from Madame TEDESCO [illegible] favorable criticism, and that *Figaro*, which [illegible] an article upon the subject in type, was threat[ened] with suspension if it published it. M. FOULD, [illegible] than see all Paris gadding over the bri[bery] of a writer, attached to the principal non-[official] organ of the Government, forced the proprie[tor] of the *Constitutionnel* to maintain him, in his [illegible], that the story, which was already circulating, [illegible] an apparent contradiction. This [illegible] with him, though his position [is] a strong one, stronger, indeed, than last Octobe[r]. [He] is now both musical and dramatic feuilletonist [of the] *Constitutionnel*, and musical critic of the *Moniteur*, [where he] signs a fictitious name—A. de Rovray. As [he is] a Neapolitan by birth, his French, though very [illegible] as he writes it, has to undergo a little [illegible] by the proof-readers. He is a hard worker, [illegible] to satisfy his employers, and is highly qual[ified] [illegible] the functions he holds, were it not [for his] venality, which totally blinds his judgment. [He is] cordially detested by his colleagues, and the [illegible] papers are continually telling stories at his [expense], such as that which represented FIORENTINO [illegible] daughter, and that which [illegible] of Scribe from drowning by [illegible] These are intended as hits at the [illegible] intervention of the law upon signatures [illegible] that Barons of Saint-Colomb [illegible] a sum of money a week [illegible] of the "Sainte-Claire," and the [illegible] of society, had been [illegible] his private bill [illegible] has left Paris, and the [illegible]

[illegible]ionary success of his opera is already waning. Rossini has declined the snuff-box that the Duke sent him, partly because it was of the [same value] as that given to the head machinist, and [illegible] indicated a small appreciation of the artist as of the [citizen], and partly from a motive which the follow[ing] [letter] will explain. The snuff-box was returned to the Prince de CHIMAY, the Duke's Embassador, with a letter, in which I understand that ROSSINI wrote that "he should have preferred a few words of the Duke's handwriting to a gift; that, though it is not the custom for sovereigns to decorate actors or singers, still, a sovereign that had descended from the throne to become a composer, might, perhaps, be in a favorable situation to break free from prejudice, and elevate one of the interpreters of his music to the rank of chevalier in some order o[f] merit." If ROSSINI really entertained the hope of becoming an exception to the prejudice he mentions, he has been undeceived. A wit has since remarked, that if the Duke could not give ROSSINI a ribbon, he might at least have sent him a *Medaille de sauvetage*. ROSSINI saved Saint Clara, and ought, indeed, to have had a medal.

I am sorry that there is such a press of musical items this week. I should have preferred it, had they been more equally divided through the month. But it would be wrong to postpone the mention of the difficulties existing between VERDI and the Italian Impresario. The latter, M. CALZADO, is believed to be considerably under the impulse of BOTTESINI, the violincellist, and leader of the orchestras, and who, having operas of his own to produce, seems to VERDI an unfit person to entrust with the operas of others; he is also thought to yield too readily to the persuasions of Mr. SALVI, whom VERDI no longer considers a capable tenor, and of Mme. FIORENTINI, a very third-rate prima donna. VERDI felt that under such influences, his works would not be properly executed, and he, therefore, withdrew from the theatre the right to perform his repertory, "Ernani," "Rigoletto," the "Trovatore," and all. The burden of the season, therefore, falls on ROSSINI and DONIZETTI. In case M. CALZADO should succeed no better than his predecessors in the management ever since the revolution—LUMLEY, CORTI, RONCONI, ROSSINI—it is probable that the government give the establishment to VERDI, with the title of *Surintendant de la musique Italienne*. This position was held by ROSSINI under Louis XVIII.

FELICIEN DAVID has lately terminated his End of the World—a lyric and philosophic poem-opera, the words of which are by the fallen laureate—MERY. FELICIEN is hunting for a bass voice of the requisite profundity. Depth is indispensable in a work treating of the bottomless pit.

The Theatre of the Gymnase, at Marseilles, announces a most attractive star—the Zouave who, at the Inkermann Theatre, won a very fair artistico-military reputation. His time of service has expired; and, having been spared by Malakoff, he has returned to his native land. He offers, at Marseilles, to play for the wounded. He said in his letter to the manager: "I ain't afraid of either a rumpus or of hisses. After having listened to the rumpus of bombs and the hissing of bullets, in the midst of my performances, I shan't probably mind much any other sort." He makes his *début* in the admirable *bouffonnerie* of "*La Question d'Orient*," which has been equally successful at the Variétés and at Inkermann.

Madame SAND is engaged upon a five-act comedy for the Théâtre Français, under circumstances which authors and actors consider extraordinary, and which the public is beginning to think curious. She has never yet produced a comedy, nor has she ever yet given any production to the governmental theatre. Her dramatic works want the essential element of success in comedy—life, nature; they are usually fantasias, ideals, improbabilities and unlikelihoods. Nevertheless, the Minister of State lately addressed her a letter, begging her to give to the Imperial Theatre, before the Winter, a comedy in five acts. It seemed singular to the initiated, that the Government should make such a request of an author, whose opinion, in politics, are notoriously hostile to the policy of the Emperor. But it was not supposed that Madame SAND would accept. Strange to say, she did, on two conditions; first, that the play should be exempted from examination by the Censure; and secondly, that a premium of $1,000, over and above the usual ten per cent. of the gross receipts, should be paid her on the day the play is cast. More strange still to say, M. FOULD assented, and the authoress is vigorously at work. Her claiming this premium—given only to DUMAS and one or two others—will render the ordeal through which she is to pass a most arduous one, for no one deems her entitled to it.

We have just learned that Mme. RISTORI has lately received notice from the proper authority in England that she would not be permitted to perform *Myrrha* there. The subject, it seems, is repulsive, and is thought immoral. The authority, whoever he is, is misinformed, and he would do well to exercise his exclusions first upon "Jane Shore," the "Fair Penitent," "The Beaux's Stratagem," and "The Jealous Husband." The spectacle of *Myrrha's* insanity, conquered by conscience, is far less immoral than the spectacle of *Lady Teazle*, wooed and well-nigh won by *Joseph Surface*, and saved only by the interposition of a screen and the tears of *Sir Peter*. Unmarried ladies, and girls in their teens, never attend improper performances in Paris, and yet *Myrrha* suffered and died nightly in the presence of hundreds of young sympathizers of her own sex. In view of this restriction placed upon her repertory, Mme. RISTORI has decided not to visit London. Said a Frenchman, hearing of the affair, "*Décidément, les Anglais ne sont pas aimables, depuis le Grand Redan!*" DICK TINTO.

A Basket of Chips, by JOHN BROUGHAM, is one of the best books of the season. Neatly illustrated, and handsomely got up, it is pleasant to look at, and "hath that within which passeth outward show." The contents are very miscellaneous. Romance and reality, prose and verse, geniality and satire, light fiction and earnest truth, with "Evenings at our Club" as a parenthesis, and the far-famed "Bunsby Papers" as a conclusion, make a delightful book. In truth, JOHN BROUGHAM is no ordinary man. Actor, author and artist, he takes a wide range—successful in every line upon which he adventures. It is to be hoped that the success of this basket-full of "Chips" (which ran into a third edition in a fortnight) may induce him to sit down, in sober earnest, and write such a continuous and sustained work of fiction as (we happen to know) he actually commenced some months ago. Meanwhile, we commend the "Chips" to general use, during the coming inclement weather.

Whig Movements at the North not Responded to at the South.

From the Washington Sentinel.

We have noticed numerous efforts at the North to resuscitate the old Whig Party. Meeting after meeting has been held, letter after letter read, and speech after speech made. We have seen in the proceedings of these meetings many indications of old Whig prejudices, but few, if any, of improvement. True, they denounce the "Black Republican" movement, but they claim that their old platforms on the subject of Slavery ought to be as acceptable to the North and to *Abolitionists*, as any platform devised by the Fusionists and the Black Republicans.

The movements of these Northern Whigs have met with little, if any, encouragement at the South. Indeed, so far as we know, they have been cheered by no response.

The Southern Whigs remember, and will remember to their dying day, that the unsoundness of their Northern brethren on the Slavery question forced them to withdraw from the organization. Thus split and divided into a Northern and Southern party, of course the Whig party could not stand. Its members either held off in tranquil neutrality, or became diffused among the Know Nothings, the Democrats, or the Fusionists. The unsoundness of the Northern Whigs, we say, was the cause of the denationalization and ultimate dissolution of the Whig party.

But it seems that under this dissolution, many of the old wool-dyed Whigs who abhor all novelties and hate all enemies, refused to unite with any party, and calmly and in silence awaited the moving of the waters. The waters have moved—indeed the political elements have melted with fervent heat.

Watching their time, the old line Whigs of the North have jumped upon the arena and are striving to reconstruct the old Whig party.

Now, to be a national party, a living party, an effective party, it must embrace both North and South. Can this be brought about? We think not. The Southern Whigs will not unite in this movement unless the cause of their late severance be removed—that cause was the unsoundness of the Northern Whigs on the Slavery question. It has not yet been removed. True, the Northern Whigs who are getting up this movement, may be, and are, better than the "Black Republicans," but there may be contrasts without virtue in either. The Northern Whigs who propose the reconstitution of the Whig Party, have never recanted their unsound opinions on the Slavery question. Their new platforms resemble their old platforms. Until this is changed, there is no likeli[hood] of a reunion. The only hope of sound, constitutional Whigs, whether at the South or at the North, is in the Democratic Party.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Naval Reform—The Retiring Board—Objections to its Organization and Action—Character of Reform Needed.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Oct. 29, 1855.

The action of the late Retiring Board, and the counter-action taken by those whom it unfavorably affects, have revived, with considerable spirit, the discussion of the subject of Naval Reform, a subject upon which your correspondent has offered many suggestions during two years past. It is a question of no little interest, whether the Efficiency Bill of last Congress, authorizing the Retiring Board, has accomplished its purpose, and whether it affords the best method of achieving a reform, the necessity for which was only equaled by the difficulty of getting any legislation upon the subject. It must be remembered that the Efficiency Bill was not the offspring of mature reflection, but a suddenly suggested measure brought forward when there was no time for careful deliberation, and seized upon rather as a means of obtaining some sort of change in a Naval system which could scarcely be made worse, with the hope, rather than a conviction, that it would lead to desirable results.

It certainly is desirable that any reform initiated in the Navy, should be such as commends itself to the good men in the service, in theory as well as practice. It should be permanent in its operation, radical in its effects, and self-executing. It should be systematic and not arbitrary, and so guarded that every officer may feel himself secure against injustice, and certain of advancement just in proportion to his relative service and merit. It should continually impress upon the officer the error of supposing that once in the Navy he has a life estate therein; teach him that merit alone entitles him to his commission, and that failure of mental, moral, or physical merit alone will exclude him from the active duties of his profession, or withhold compensation therefor. Surely it is not difficult to devise such a system of reform—one against which no reasonable objections can be urged, to counterbalance the good it may accomplish.

With the bill of last session, many of the best men in the Navy are dissatisfied, and their objections to it are, at least, worthy of consideration. They urge, first, that it has given to an irresponsible body power to investigate the character and conduct of men, and to condemn them without a hearing. This is contrary to the spirit of our laws, and opens the door to a perfect flood of evils, no matter how careful the Secretary of the Navy may be in selecting and instructing his Board. Those who compose the latter are but human; and, when called to vote upon the qualifications of others, there is no telling how far personal prejudices, or unjust impressions, may control their action. At the mess-table, the merits of men are canvassed; and, if one half of what is stated on such occasions were true, it would be conclusive that there is not a captain or commander in the Navy worthy to hold a commission. The evil which men do is certain to be treasured up against them; but the good is too often forgotten. A naval board, which could have given a few minutes of time only to considering the case of each officer injuriously affected by its action, *must* have taken the impressions of one or two persons as conclusive. One side of the story only could have been told. A trial of any sort—even the presence of the accused party within the inquisition room, with the right to speak for himself—would doubtless have checked many a prejudice, and given it its true value and no more.

The objection to this system of inquisition gathers great weight from the additional charge that its members were not pure enough to be entitled to "cast the first stone." Not a single member of the Board was found delinquent in any respect; and yet it is urged that if a new Board were to be organized on precisely the same plan, nearly every member of the old Board would be condemned for mental or moral inefficiency, if sins of omission or commission were allowed to be proven against them, by the same sort of evidence as must have been received by them as against their less fortunate brethren. Each and all the members of the Board have been advanced by their action against others—which fact of itself presents plausible ground for the suspicion that they may have been influenced by motives of self-interest, perhaps to an extent of which themselves are quite unaware. And this suspicion is greatly strengthened by the fact that the Board failed to keep a record of its proceedings—that no reasons for its course, in individual cases, are presented, and that some of its decisions are universally admitted to have been unjust. If personal prejudice or malice has affected a single case, it is quite as likely to have decided fifty.

The great number of officers who have been unfavorably affected by this Board may well startle Congress, when the subject is brought before it. The question arises whether it is possible that such a state of moral, mental, or physical inefficiency actually existed in the Navy, as to require more than two hundred out of seven hundred officers to be set aside as unfit for or unworthy of active employment? The law, no doubt, contemplated reasonable reform in the several grades; but the report of the Board, under all the circumstances, is obnoxious to the fear that *its* paramount object was, not reform, but acceleration of promotion among the unscathed, without accomplishing any permanent good. Has the intent of the law been realized? Has there been fairness in its execution? Was there "a careful examination into the efficiency of the officers," as required? Was every care possible taken to guard against the influence of personal motives, prejudices, private enmities, and personal calumnies? Did the Board judge the officers by their present condition for "performing promptly and efficiently all their duty both ashore and afloat?" or was it governed by *ex parte* statements never weighed by the Board in its collective capacity,—perhaps in regard to circumstances transpiring long since, and which may have been atoned in repentant sorrow, and entire reformation? These are all questions which the nature of the Board, its extraordinary powers, and still more extraordinary manner of performing its "secret service," naturally enough suggest. There is an unfortunate necessity for answers to each and all of them,—such as would not exist as the consequence of an indisputably just and reasonable method of reform.

One feature of the Efficiency bill introduces a new principle, which compels the exercise of gross injustice, and specifically legalizes a system of perpetual proscription. The act provides that officers placed on the Retired List shall be ineligible to further promotion, but shall be subject to the orders of the Navy Department at all times for duty. It fails, however, to make any provision for duty-pay. Thus, no matter how meritorious the reserved officer may prove himself—no matter though he render the most important and distinguished services, he can neither achieve promotion or receive more than the leave of absence pay of his grade; his doom is sealed; the blight is upon him; and others must receive the honors his gallantry has won. A case in point is that of Lieut. JNO. N. MAFFIT, who, having been retired on leave of absence pay, was ordered to resume his duties in the Coast Survey, where his services are highly appreciated. He is now doing precisely the duty in which he was employed prior to his retirement. The fact that he is retained in this branch of the service, notwithstanding the ban of the Board, is the best evidence of his qualifications; and that his condemnation was undeserved; nevertheless, he receives now only half his former pay. His sentence of condemnation is set aside; but the penalty continues in all its tyrannical force.

It is questionable whether in this particular the law does not infringe upon the Constitutional prerogative of the President to nominate for promotion such officers as he deems worthy the distinction. But even if this Constitutional objection was removed, it must be admitted that it is a new thing under our Government to designate and set apart certain specified citizens to constitute a tabooed class, who can, under no circumstances, become entitled to public honors.

In my next I will present some suggestions as to the system of Naval Reform needed, and which is deemed by men familiar with the Navy calculated to commend itself to all candid minds, for its justice equally with its efficiency. S.

Run-Over Accidents.

JEREMIAH DRISCOLL, a boy eight years of age, was run over by a horse and cart, owned by D. K. [illegible], at No. [illegible] Grand-street. His injuries being severe, he was conveyed to the New-York Hospital. ... Mrs. SOCKMAN, of No. 33 Whitehall-street, was run over by stage No. [illegible], as she crossed the street opposite her residence. She was severely injured.

FURTHER FROM AUSTRALIA.

Critical Position of Public Affairs—Movements in Sydney—The Question of Opening Up the Crown Lands—Mining, Agricultural and Commercial Intelligence.

We have received full files of Sydney papers to the 18th of August, which furnish some additional news to what we have previously published. The intelligence, in a political point of view, is important. It appears that the Government, with the most reckless extravagance, has been demanding appropriations which an over-burdened people are hardly able to pay. One item especially, in the estimates—£19,000 for the formation of a colonial artillery corps—was strenuously resisted by the independent members of the Legislature. During a whole night they endeavored to defeat the measure by a succession of amendments. Finding, however, their opposition hopelessly ineffectual, they finally withdrew in a body from the House, thus washing their hands of a transaction against which they had earnestly but vainly protested. Alluding to the affair, the Sydney *Empire* of the 18th of August makes the following comments:

"The absolute infatuation of the Executive is one of the most remarkable circumstances of this singular episode. With no intelligible motive, they are defying the Opposition to a conflict which must inevitably paralyze the Government and suspend the business of administration; and whilst irretrievably damaging the position of Sir W. DENISON, they are at the same time cutting away the ground from beneath their own feet as public men.

The position of public affairs is critical. The State machinery has come to a dead lock. The officers of Government may justify themselves to Sir W. DENISON, if they can, for thus crippling at the outset His Excellency's Administration. But it behoves the popular representatives to determine with deliberation and concert their future plan of action. The power placed in their hands by the House is immense, and their responsibility to the country great for its wise and judicious exercise. The Government has shown its fixed purpose to crush them if possible; to force the estimates through the Council without surrender or compromise; and to make the forms of discussion a practical mockery. It has challenged them to a deadly encounter, and the people whose interests are at stake, look on."

Sydney is rapidly advancing as a city. The new building for the Sydney Exchange is gradually rising, and already is so far advanced as to afford a pretty good idea of what its appearance will be when finished. The New Water Police Court is advancing towards completion. The Sydney and Parramatta Railway was to open positively about the middle of October.

An addition to native manufactures is noticeable in the Australasian Stearine Works, established in Sidney, for the manufacture of stearic or sperm candles. The consumption of this article in the Australian Colonies is considerable, but the market has hitherto been but barely supplied by importation.

"The accounts from the gold fields of the Colony justify the expectation of an increased yield from the mines. Copper too has become an item of export, a shipment having been made from Melbourne by the *Phœnician*. In connection with the mineral interests, it may be mentioned, that the supply of coal has increased, and the price has so far been reduced as to render coal an article of fuel equally cheap as wood.

There had been very extensive arrivals of bread stuffs and the prices of provisions have been somewhat reduced. A considerable tendency to a reduction in the rate of wages was, however, at the same noticeable, so that, in many instances, considerable pressure was felt by the working classes, which was also shared by the trading classes.

The agricultural prospects of the Colony were favorable. The weather has generally been propitious, although from some quarters there were complaints of want of rain. A much increased breadth of land has generally been sown with wheat."

Our Melbourne dates are to the 15th of August. On the evening of the 13th a great public meeting was held, to take into consideration the following reply of the Governor to a memorial presented to him on that day, praying for the opening up of the Crown lands, with a view of affording relief to the unemployed:

"It is not in my power to alter the laws regulating the sale of the waste lands. The deputation are aware that they are fixed by Acts of Parliament, which I, like every one else, am bound to respect.

The intelligence received by the last packet gives every hope that the New Constitution has, ere this, received the Royal assent. Under the altered form of Government, the Colonial Legislature will have the entire control of the land, and to them your wishes and desires should, therefore, be addressed."

The Chairman having read the foregoing, resolutions were moved and carried unanimously:

"That Sir CHARLES HOTHAM's reply to the deputation, just received, having shown that the people have nothing to hope, in the present movement, from the Executive Council, resolves to agitate the question, and enforce the necessity of opening the lands on the representatives of the people.

That this meeting now elect a permanent Committee, to conduct the business of the movement, and secure the opening of the land."

The various diggings are spoken of as progressing favorably; several new "rushes" are said to have taken place on the flats near Kangaroo Point, Fryer's Creek.

The escort from Beechworth arrived at the Gold office on the 13th, and brought the following returns, viz.: Beechworth, 7,624 ozs., £1,588 cash; Buckland River, 518 ozs. 10 dwt. Total, 8,142 ozs. 10 dwt. £1,588 cash.

ARRIVAL OF THE SANTA FE MAIL.

INDIAN HOSTILITIES THREATENED.

Military Movements—The Election of Delegate to be Contested.

From the Santa Fé papers, Sept. 20.

RUMORED DEPREDATIONS BY THE CAMANCHES IN SAN MIGUEL COUNTY.

Information was received at Head-quarters, last Saturday, that the Camanches were committing depredations at Hatch's Ranch, near Antonchico. Mr. HATCH had sent word to Col. FAUNTLEROY, commanding at Fort Union, who dispatched a force of thirty dragoons for his protection. Upon the reception of the information at Head-quarters, General GARLAND ordered additional force into the field, consisting of forty-five men of the 3d Infantry, commanded by Brevet-Major BROOKS, and one hundred dragoons, fifty each from the companies of Brevet-Major CARLETON and Captain EWELL. Major BROOKS, with his command, left this place Monday, the 24th inst., and the balance of the force is in the field before this time. Assistant-Surgeon SUTHERLAND accompanies the expedition as a medical officer.

The orders to the officer in command are such, that if the Indians should exhibit evident signs of hostility, he is to attack them, and not wait for them to strike the first blow. This band of Camanches have been infesting San Miguel County for some months, having been driven from the plains, we understand, by the Texas Indians. We hope hostilities may be avoided, as we should much regret to see an Indian war again break out, when the prospect for peace is so flattering. The Commanding General has acted with commendable promptitude in this matter.

RETURN OF GOV. MERIWETHER FROM ABIQUIU.

Gov. MERIWETHER, who left town last Saturday for Abiquiu, at which place he had appointed to meet the Jicarillas Muhuache Utahs, returned to Santa Fé, on Thursday, the 13th inst. There were some 500 Indians of these two tribes in attendance at the Council, with whom treaties were made. They expressed themselves as tired of war, and desirous to live upon friendly terms with the whites; and we hope they will keep their promise. The Jicarillas, in particular, were in the most abject condition, and had suffered terribly during the war. The head men of both nations were at the Council, and promised to keep their people in subjection. Each tribe has been assigned to a separate region of country for their future homes, the Jicarillas upon the head waters of the Chama River, and the Utahs the district they now inhabit. The treaties contain the usual conditions.

MOVEMENTS OF OFFICERS.

Major BLAKE, first Dragoons, and Brevet-Major BROOKS and Lieutenant JACKSON, third Infantry, who went to El Paso in August, to sit upon a Court Martial at that post, returned to Santa Fé, Saturday, the 15th instant; Brevet-Major CARLTON, first dragoons, arrived in town from Alburquerque, the 19th inst.

The detachment of recruits Brevet-Major RICHARDSON, third Infantry, arrived at Fort Union on the 16th ult. They numbered 413 rank and file.

The following officers were on duty with the detachment:

Dr. G. Perin, U. S. A., Lieutenants H. B. SCHROEDER, M. L. Davis, M. J. Carr, J. M. Smeade and J. T. Mercer.

The command was accompanied by the following officers, viz.:

Brevet-Major W. A. Nichols, Assistant Adjutant General.

Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel J. B. Grayson, Commissary of Subsistence.

Major Albert J. Smith, Paymaster U. S. A., and Brevet-Major W. A. Thornton, Ordance Department.

THE CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATE—ELECTION TO BE CONTESTED.

The total vote given at the election for Delegate to Congress was as follows: For GALLEGOS, 6,914; for OTERO, 6,815; GALLEGOS' majority, 99.

But the election is to be contested on the ground of illegality in some of the counties. The *Gazette* gives the following account of the snatching of poll books from the messengers of Rio Arriba County:

Mr. ELIAS T. CLARK, Clerk of the Probate Court, was appointed by the Prefect to bring the poll-books of Rio Arriba County, to the office of the Secretary of the Territory. While on his way to Santa Fé, Saturday the [illegible] inst., accompanied by Attorney-General WATROUS, he was met, near Pajuaque creek, by MERRILL ASHURST, OLIVER P. HOVEY, JAS. OWENS, FRANCIS REDMAN and WM. ROWAN. Both parties halted, and passed the usual compliments, the former not suspecting the object of the latter. One of them asked Mr. CLARK if he had the poll-books and he said he had. After chatting a few minutes, and we believe drinking together, (Mr. ASHURST and party being dismounted,) two of them seized the arms of Messrs. CLARK and WATROUS, and demanded the poll-books each one of the assailants, we are informed, having a six-shooter in the hand.

Being thus surprised and overpowered, they could make no resistance, and were obliged to submit to the outrage. One of the number seized Mr. CLARK's saddle-bags, who took out the poll-books, and returned the bags to the owner. The object being accomplished, they mounted and rode off to the north. The same evening, however, the number returned to Santa Fé, bringing the poll-books with them.

DEATH OF ELIAS SPIEGELBERG.

The *Gazette*, of the 22d, gives the following account of the death of Mr. ELIAS SPIEGELBERG:

It becomes our painful duty this week, to announce the death of Mr. ELIAS SPIEGELBERG, which was caused by the roof of his chamber falling in upon him, last Friday evening, the 14th instant. He retired to rest at his usual hour in the evening, occupying a back room adjoining his store. Some time in the night the young Mexican who was sleeping in the forepart of the store, heard the noise of a falling roof, but not suspecting any harm was done, he paid no attention to it, and thought no more about it. In the morning he got up as usual and opened the store, without going back to see what had fallen during the night. The first person who discovered the accident was Mr. MCGROUSON, who occupied the adjoining store, who going out early in the morning into his back corral, saw that the roof of Mr. SPIEGELBERG's store had fallen down, and that he was buried in the ruins. The alarm was immediately given, and Assistant Surgeon DE LEON, U. S. A., called in, but it was too late to restore him to life; he was stiff and cold, having been dead some hours. Mr. SPIEGELBERG was a young and enterprising merchant, and was held in high esteem as a citizen and a man of business; and his sudden and melancholy death caused heart-felt sorrow among his friends and associates.

The Sioux War—Great Gathering of Indians—A Trader's View of General Harney's Campaign.

The following very interesting letter, dated Fort Laramie, Sept. 17, appears in a late number of the St. Louis *Republican*:

"Our quiet prairie home has been thrown into a state of considerable excitement by the arrival of General HARNEY and his command in our midst. The General arrived yesterday, having been twenty-four days in getting here from Fort Kearney. He stopped six days to throw up a small sod fort at Ash Hollow, for a company of infantry, thereby losing six days, and leaving seventy men, without any prospect of an adequate return for such losses; for a single company of infantry at that point affords no protection to the road whatever.

The ball is now open, and the country is embarked in one of the most extensive Indian wars that it has had on its hands for this many a day. Its cost must far exceed that of the Florida war, as the land transportation is enormous—one $6 per bushel, and other things in proportion. The partial blow which the troops struck in the vicinity of Ash Hollow, instead of intimidating the Indians, has had the contrary effect. The whole Sioux Nation is apparently aroused, and the warriors are on the war path in every direction. Three days after the fight three men were attacked on the road about forty miles above Ash Hollow, and one of them so severely wounded that he will in all probability die. Yesterday morning, just before Gen. HARNEY arrived, seven Indians stampeded the Government animals within three-quarters of a mile of the Fort, and carried off fifty mules and horses. They were pursued, but of course, with their fresh animals, escaped. To-day, two express men from Fort Pierre, came in on foot, having been attacked and robbed of all their animals on Raw Hide Creek, some twenty-four miles from this Fort. This will show you what sport we are having in this part of the country. Indians can now be added to buffalo, elk, antelope, &c., and be shot at first sight.

Gen. HARNEY, having got into this war, appears to be determined to try his hand over on the Cheyenne, among the Minneconjous, who are said to be hostile. His force is sufficient to go through the country, but the season is so late that he can do nothing but break down his command, and set up his horses and mules. Let one of our snow storms catch his command in that part of the country, and you would hear of such suffering and death as would make your blood run cold. His mounted force will all be dismounted by next Spring. So Uncle Sam might as well commence shelling out the money for a remount.

Our Great Father at Washington never will learn anything from experience or take the advice of those who know. I fear that this Sioux war will be intrusted to incompetent hands, and all sorts of plans will be adopted, until millions upon millions have been expended, and hundreds of lives sacrificed, and the end no nearer than at first. If this war is to be ended speedily, let a large and overwhelming force penetrate the Indian country, early in the Spring, and sweep it from end to end—my word for it, there would be but a single campaign. But the pitiful force of Gen. HARNEY entering the country, at the tail of the season, is worse than ridiculous, as it only tends to encourage the Indians. And then the talk of a Winter campaign to us mountain men—such an idea is the greatest humbug imaginable. Let those who advocate it try it a month, and if they survive they will be satisfied with the experiment.

I have written you a much longer letter than I intended to do at first, but I had so many things to tell, that I could not compress it more. I will write you again should anything of importance arise in the war before us, which, I presume, will be the case, for this *foray* (it can be called nothing else,) of Uncle Sam's men in the Sioux country is but the prelude to more extensive operations and more bloody work. Our Indian Agent, Major TWISS, on his part, is smoking the pipe of peace, and entering into treaties of amity between the Indians and the Indian Department. As none of the members of this Department are likely to be thrown in the way of having their "*hair raised*," it is presumed, these treaties will not soon be broken.

LITTLE THUNDER's band, that HARNEY attacked, was on its way to see the Indian Agent, by his invitation.

All of us traders have been ordered to abandon our houses, and go into the Fort. Our trade is killed, and unless Uncle Sam allows us something handsome for damages, we are ruined. Your friend, X.

Destructive Fire and Loss of Life in Southboro'.

A fire broke out on the morning of the 30th ult., in a large five-story factory in Cordaville, Southboro', which speedily destroyed the building. The factory was owned by M. H. SANDFORD, Esq., and occupied by the Cordaville Manufacturing Company. The flames communicated to a saw-mill, dry-house, and other buildings, all of which were entirely destroyed, and the *dépôt* building on the Worcester railroad was in imminent danger of sharing the same fate at the time the train passed.

The saddest part of the story is, that in their fright, after the alarm of fire was given, some of the operatives in the factory leaped from the upper windows, and at least three of their number were killed almost instantly, while several others had their limbs fractured, and were otherwise injured.

Physicians from Framingham and Natick, on hearing of the calamity, immediately repaired to the spot. Loss estimated at $60,000.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Fatal Fall.

JOHN WEIR, a Scotchman, 62 years of age, a bell-hanger by trade, who, some time since, fell from a ladder, on which he was standing while at work, died on Monday, at the New-York Hospital.

Lodgers at the Police Stations.

The coldness of the few nights last past, has had the effect of filling the Station-houses with miscellaneous lodgers. There were of these, Monday night in all the Stations, 115 males and 60 females.

What they do in Cherry-street.

JOHN SHAW, a young man, of No. 331 Pearl-street, got into a fight, late on Monday night, with some rowdies in Cherry-street, and got his arm broken for his pains. He was attended to at the Hospital.

Another Suicide on the Fulton Ferry.

An unknown man, on Monday night, jumped from the Fulton Ferry-boat as it was crossing from New-York to Brooklyn. The body was not recovered.

Police News.

IT IS DANGEROUS TO LOOK AT TARGET COMPANIES.

John Williams, one of those petty thieves, who, running before processions and parades of any and all kinds, take every opportunity to steal, was on Tuesday arrested charged with stealing from the till of John H. Hanje, of No. 50 Tenth-avenue, a $5 bill. Complainant came to the door of his store to see a target company pass, and meantime the thief entered and robbed the money drawer. Committed fully in default of $300, by Justice DAVISON.

OUT OF THE FRYING-PAN, ETC.

A waiter, named James Boyle, being rescued from drowning while drunk, was taken to prison for ten days.

CHARGE OF FALSE PRETENCES.

James A. Warren, boarding at the St. Louis Hotel, was arrested on charge of obtaining $1 65 on a worthless check of Munroe & Co., of No. 441 Broadway. Held to bail in $500.

CHARGES OF GRAND LARCENY.

James Devlin, a baker, was arrested on charge of stealing clothing and bedding, valued at $150, the property of James M. Ardle, of No. 197 Cherry-street. He was committed for examination by Justice Wood. ....Ann Hart, a domestic, was arrested for stealing wearing apparel, valued at $20 [illegible], from Marion Jacobs, of No. 19 Mulberry-street. Committed in default of $500 bail.

ALLEGED FUGITIVE FROM JUSTICE.

John O'Shea was, on Monday, arrested, in this City, by an officer from Suffolk County, where, it is alleged, he stands charged with the commission of a felonious assault. The accused was held by Justice CONNOLLY for examination.

SUPREME COURT.

Before Judge Mitchell.

IMPORTANT DECISIONS.

Ira Thompson vs. Henry J. Raymond and others, Commissioners of Canal Fund.—Motion for injunction denied with costs, on the ground that whether the law be unconstitutional or not, injunction is not the proper remedy.

Edmiston vs. Ames.—Motion to vacate judgment denied, with $10 costs and defendant to answer.

THE CANAL LOAN.

Refusal to Grant an Injunction.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Oct. [illegible]

Before Hon. Justice Mitchell.

DECISIONS.

Thompson vs. Henry J. Raymond et al., Commissioners of the Canal Fund. This case was argued at Special Term before Hon. Justice Mitchell, and the facts at time fully reported in the DAILY TIMES. Yesterday His Honor denied the motion, with costs, on the ground that whether the law be unconstitutional or not, injunction is not the proper remedy.

We are much obliged to Mr. Richard G. Rossiter, Clerk at Chambers, for assistance in obtaining papers. He will please accept our thanks.

OPINION.

MITCHELL, J.—Plaintiff is a tax-payer and inhabitant of this State, and has been such inhabitant since 1854. He loaned to the State, on 21st June, 1855, one and a quarter millions of dollars under the act of 15th February, 1855, (ch. 85,) authorizing such a loan. The Commissioners of the Canal Fund have advertised for proposals for another loan of one and a quarter millions of dollars, under the act of April 15, 1855, (ch. 585,) and the plaintiff applies for an injunction to prevent their bids for the loan or issuing stock for it, or proceeding further to perfect it. The action was not instituted until the 29th of this month, and was brought on to argument on the 23d on a notice to some of the parties of not more than a day. The importance of the case, and its novelty being an application to prevent the officers of the State from complying with a law passed by the Legislature and approved by the Government of the State, required more time for a deliberate and satisfactory argument or decision.

The plaintiff does not institute his action on behalf of himself and all others similarly interested, or who may come in and be made parties; he thus makes this his own individual suit alone, and leaves it open to every other individual in the State to institute a similar suit on his own account. By setting forth in the complaint the loan made by himself, he shows no injury peculiar to himself, and in which other tax-paying citizens are not concerned, and for which, if he has any remedy, it is in an action by and for himself alone, and by setting forth that he is a tax-paying citizen, he shows an injury common to all other tax-paying citizens, and for which they should unite in one action. He thus, in the same action, attempts to sue, as representative of a class, all the tax-payers, and also in his own individual character. These are objections which should be corrected if the plaintiff is to proceed in this action.

The cases of Christopher vs. the Mayor, &c., of New-York, (13 Barb., 567,) Milhau vs. Sharp, (15 id., 193,) Stuyvesant vs. Pearsall, (15 id., 244,) and De Bussey vs. the Mayor, &c., of New-York, (11 id., 373,) decided by the Supreme Court in [this] District, were, with others, referred to, to show that this action could be sustained. The points there decided were, that a municipal corporation, when making laws relating merely to the conduct of those subject to their jurisdiction, was not subject to the control of the Courts, but, when attempting, even under the form of legislation, fraudulently to dispose of the property which is held for the benefit of its constituents, or to dispose of it in contravention of law, it could be restrained by the Courts. Every municipal corporation is the creation of the State Legislature or subject to its control; the Courts of the State, therefore, may restrain them within the limits prescribed by the Legislature, in the same cases in which they may restrain any private incorporated company. There is no reason why the Legislature should be inferred to have intended to save them from the same control of the Courts that individuals are liable to when they are disposing of property fraudulently or against law. But a distinction is to be made between the acts of such bodies and the acts of the Legislature. Justice Story, in 15 Barb. 381, says: "There is undoubtedly a wide difference in this respect between the acts of the State Legislature and of municipal corporations. State laws are enacted by the people through their representatives in Senate and Assembly." They act in their sovereign capacity, and are subject to no further restrictions than such as result from their accession to the Union, their own constitution, and such principles as are justly deemed fundamental in all civilized nations.

In some of these cases the Court claimed and exercised the power to enjoin the Corporation of New-York from even passing a law which would dispose of the corporate property illegally. They certainly did not claim the power to enjoin the Legislature from passing such a law, or one that would be a violation of the Constitution.

The Courts of the State are recognized in the Constitution, but the extent of their powers is prescribed by the Legislature. The Legislature could withhold entirely the power to grant an injunction in any case, and abolish, as it can grant the power with implied or express exceptions, that remedy. It has granted the remedy and prescribed the cases in which it is to be used. The State cannot be sued in its own Courts for any cause of action. Can it be, then, that it was intended so far to violate this principle that its officers, when acting under a law passed by the Legislature, should be enjoined from proceeding under such law, because it may be deemed to be unconstitutional, or for any other reason? An injunction, when allowable, may be granted by any Judge of the Court in which the action is brought, or by a County Judge. It could not be the intention of the law that whenever any single judge of the Supreme Court or any County Judge should deem a law unconstitutional, he should, by injunction, prevent the officers of the State from acting under it. And above all, such intention could not exist in relation to laws for raising revenues to pay for works already authorized by law. If so, the collection of taxes might be delayed, because the law under which the Collector was proceeding had not been fully complied with, and loans equally essential to the support and the credit of the State might be suspended, and subjected to the usual delays of the law—thus stopping effectually the wheels of government. The Court of Chancery refused to enjoin the collection of an illegal assessment, (8 J. C. R. 39; Morrison, Sandford,) and when the Chancellor afterwards granted an injunction in such a case, (Meserole vs. Mayor of Brooklyn, &c., 8 Paige R. 198,) the Court for the Correction of Errors reversed this decision, (26 Wend. 132.) These authorities have been followed with like refusals to interfere in the Common Pleas Court and Superior Court, and the Supreme Court in this City. (See Wilson vs. Mayor of New-York, in the Common Pleas.)

If the Court has made the temporary injunction more extensive in some respects than it was formerly, and allowed it in any besides equity cases, it is only the *temporary* injunction which it has so extended. That may be granted whenever it appears that the plaintiff is *entitled to the relief demanded* in his complaint, and such relief consists in restraining the commission of some act, the commission of which would produce injury to the plaintiff; or in another case which need not be noticed. This does not enlarge the right to a final injunction, but leaves the law on that subject as it stood before; and if the law did not formerly give such right, the plaintiff is not now entitled to it, and cannot have either the temporary or final injunction. It was only in equitable actions that such relief was formerly granted; it was never granted merely to prevent an officer from carrying out a law of the State because it was deemed unconstitutional where some equity was not the foundation of the bill. The case of Osborn vs. The U. S. Bank, 9 Wheaton, 738, was quoted to show that the U. S. Courts held that an injunction might be granted out of their courts to restrain State officers from collecting a State tax, which was unlawful under the laws of the United States. The United States Courts, where they have jurisdiction, are above the States—the State Courts can claim no such superiority over their own State. The Bank there was a plaintiff asking protection from an injury peculiar to itself, and on which it alone was injured, and the relief granted did not interfere with the revenue of the State, except so far as it was to be raised from the Bank. The plaintiff here has no such exclusive right to relief; he is not solely interested in the fund proposed to be enjoined as the U. S. Bank was; the injunction would suspend some of the most important works of the State; and if his counsel are right the loan to him is subject to the same objection as the present loan. Would it have been a discreet exercise of the power to grant an injunction to have issued one against him, while he held the whole one and a quarter millions of stock to prevent his disposing of it? But if the U. S. Courts would grant an injunction in such a case, our highest Court has laid down a different rule for our State Courts, and must be obeyed by them. The people and the plaintiff are not without remedy.

If the loan is unconstitutional the stock to be issued for it will be void—the State will not be bound by it—and no increase of taxation will fall upon the plaintiff. If the State can in any Constitutional way ratify the loan, and shall do so, it must be in such way as to prevent the raising of a larger sum by loan than the Commissioners permit, and then neither the State nor the plaintiff will suffer any severe injury.

It is not expedient to express any decided opinion on the question whether the law is valid or not—but it is proper to say, that from this caution those who have bid for the stock are not to draw an inference in favor of the lawfulness of the loan, nor others against it; those interested are left to form their opinions as they may be advised.

The motion for an injunction is denied with costs of the motion.

Oct. 30, 1855.

The Mutiny on Board the Ship Australia.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

Before [illegible], U. S. Commissioner.

The United States vs. Terence Byrne and three others.—The prisoners arrested by the Police for making the revolt on board the ship *Australia*, as reported in the DAILY TIMES of yesterday, were brought up for examination. James Downing, the third mate, who was shot in the hand, was the only witness produced, and his testimony did not vary the facts, as previously reported. Mr. Spencer appeared for the prisoners, and contended that if any offence had been committed it was one solely within the jurisdiction of the State of New-York, and not within the admiralty and maritime jurisdiction of the United States. Mr. Donohue appeared for the owners of the *Australia*, and cited several decisions of the United States Courts to prove that the Commissioner had jurisdiction. The prisoners were held to bail in $250 each, and in default committed.

COURT CALENDAR—THIS DAY.

This is the last day for filing notes of issue for the November Term.

AGRICULTURAL.

General Agricultural Intelligence.—The Flour, Grain [illegible] Markets, &c.

[illegible]

The market for Breadstuffs has been pretty [illegible] during the past week, with a small advance in the current prices. We have given in our daily reports of transpiring sales, an aggregate, for the six days ending last evening, of [illegible] bbls. of Flour, and [illegible] bushels of Wheat, equivalent to about 1,000,000 bushels of Wheat. This is an increase upon the previous week of 22,600 bbls. of Flour, and [illegible] bushels of Wheat; or, reckoning the Flour as Wheat, an increase of 264,000 bushels. The lower and medium grades of Flour have advanced about 37½c. ℔ bbl., and the higher and second qualities 12½c.@25c. per bbl. Wheat of the different grades is from 5c. to 10c. ℔ bushel higher, the greatest advance being on the finer qualities.

The increased sales and the slight advance in prices have arisen in part from an animated demand for export, in part by speculation, in part by the anticipation of reduced supplies by the closing of canal navigation, and in part by the necessities of those who have large previous contracts for November delivery. These contracts, some of which were made during the previous month, expired yesterday, and the last few days have been devoted to filling them.

The export demand is quite active, but most European orders are limited to so low a figure, that without further instructions, many of them cannot be filled. The confident expectation in Europe, that owing to our large yield, prices would go down here led those sending out orders, to limit them lower than they would have done, but for this expectation. Even with a hope of these limitations being placed at a higher mark on the reception of the next European mails, that speculators are purchasing increased stocks.

There has been some difficulty in obtaining adequate supplies of desirable brands of Flour and prime parcels of Grain. But for this a still heavier business would have been transacted.

The "Bulls" in the Wheat market have recently attempted to create the impression that the Wheat crop of 1855 was, in reality, an unusually short one. There is no real foundation for this. It is well known that the high prices of the previous year stimulated the sowing of an unusual breadth in the Autumn of 1854, except in a few limited localities, where the insects had been most destructive. In many of the newer, and in some of the Southern States, this increase amounted to a doubling of previous crops. The great number of new railroads extending into territories before beyond the reach of sea-board markets, produced a like effect. Tennessee is a notable example of this. That State will probably send forward to market six to ten times as much Wheat the present as in any former year.

The wheat crop of New-England, though always small, has largely increased since the census of 1850, and we are pretty safe in saying, that while the old wheat-growing States have sustained their own natural increase, the newer States, and the so-called non-producing States, have largely increased their surplus and consequent product. These causes alone would have given a large increase upon former years, even with but an average yield.

The true explanation of the apparently limited supply of Wheat is probably to be found in the fact that most farmers sold out their crop early last season; after which a considerable rise occurred, and they are fearful of a similar state of things the present season. Their present prosperous condition enables them to be their own speculators, so to speak, and they will not send their Grain to market so long as there is the shadow of a hope that there will be any increase above the present rates. We think those journals are doing the producers of Wheat a positive injury, by holding out any inducements which will lead to a continued hoarding of the Grain and Flour of the country. It will, of necessity, be sold at some time, and if kept back till the whole must come forward, the market will be overstocked, and a great loss will be experienced.

The sales of Corn during the past six days amount to [illegible] bushels, with a slight advance, say 1c. to 1½c. ℔ bushel. The market closes sluggishly. The new crop has appeared in small quantities, but it will mostly be too late for Canal navigation. Whatever doubts may exist as to the greater or less yield of Wheat, we believe all are agreed that the Corn crop is unprecedentedly large.

Rye, Barley, Oats and other small grains are essentially unchanged.

Apples are coming in in immense quantities, but remunerative prices are still maintained, and the shipping demand is somewhat active. Those who chance to have a supply of Newtown Pippins can now dispose of them to advantage. The prices of the various kinds of Apples are given in our wholesale Produce Market reports.

Potatoes are in good supply, at about previous quotations. A large crop, comparatively uninjured by the "rot," is now a matter of certainty.

The Cotton market, recently greatly depressed, has considerably revived, with free sales.

Our Market Reports will furnish further information in the various departments.

NEW-YORK LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Prepared expressly for the New-York Times by a careful and experienced Reporter.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 31, 1855.

BEEF CATTLE.

These are chiefly sold at the WASHINGTON DROVE YARDS, 44TH-STREET, and at the NEW-YORK YARDS, Fourth-fourth-street; BROWNING'S, on Sixth-street; CHAMBERLAIN'S, on Robinson-street, and O'BRIEN'S on Sixth-street. Our reports refer to these regular markets. Irregular sales are sometimes made at Bergen Hill, N. J., and from the Hudson River boats.

The great sales' day at the Washington Yards is on WEDNESDAY of each week. The report from all the yards are made up for the preceding week to the evening of that day.

Beeves are sold by the estimated dead weight of the four quarters; the so-called "fifth quarter" (hide and tallow) is not reckoned in here, as it is in Boston and some other cities. When Cattle are weighed alive the dead weight is reckoned at 56 ℔s. on each 100 ℔s. of live weight; 44 ℔s. being allowed for the "fifth quarter" and offal.

The supply of Cattle received at the regular yards for the week ending to-day is 5,604, against 4,462 the preceding week, being an increase of 1,142 at the regular yards.

The prices average to-day, as compared with last week, about ¼c. lower.

AT FORTY-FOURTH-STREET WE QUOTE:

First quality, 9½c.@10c.; extras, 10¼c.@10½c.
Medium quality, 8½c.@9½c.
Poor quality, 7½c.@8c.
Poorest quality, a few, at 6½c.@7c.
General selling prices, 8½c.@9½c.
Average of sales about 8¾c.

Good Beeves, in the earlier part of the day, sold nearly as well as last week, but there were fewer of them. The average sales before 12 o'clock were higher than those given above, but our quotations include the dull, low prices of the latter part of the day.

BROWNING reports Beeves 7c.@9c., extras 10c. Market over-supplied.

CHAMBERLAIN reports Beeves 8c.@10c. Market not changed from last week.

O'BRIEN reports Beeves 7½c.@9½c.

RECEIPTS OF BEEVES FOR THE WEEK.

At Forty-fourth-st.	3,937	At Chamberlain's	240
At Browning's	1,265	At O'Brien's	662

Total for the week ending to-day	5,604
Total number last week	4,462
Increase at the above yards	1,142
Sales reported at Bergen	550

Of these at Forty-fourth-street, there came

From Ohio	884	From New-Jersey	60
From Illinois	270	From New-York	1,294
From Kentucky	91	From Indiana	105
From Michigan	60	From Pennsylvania	96
From Texas	190		
By Erie Railroad	862	By Harlem Railroad	740
By Hudson River R. R.	625	On Foot	160
By Huds'n River Boats	550		

Of the 3,937 at Forty-fourth-street, 125 came in and were sold during the week—leaving 3,812 in the yards for to-day's market.

Total receipts at Forty-fourth-street since January 1, [illegible] weeks	86,890
Average weekly receipts	1,941
Receipts at Forty-fourth-street for week ending to-day	2,937
Receipts for corresponding week last year	2,413
Average weekly receipts for Oct., Nov. and Dec. 1854	2,315

GENERAL REMARKS UPON THE BEEF MARKET.

One of the finest days of the season, so far as weather is concerned, though anything but fine for owners of cattle, who had to submit to the decline [illegible] others, or keep their cattle over. Several chose the latter alternative.

We have had a large number of Cattle of the [illegible] in the country, and considering that there were at the yards [illegible] brought in during the week, including [illegible] reported, sold to butchers at Bergen, the prices were pretty well maintained. The prices are not absolutely low, though quite down when compared with what had been received for several months past.

From all we can learn, there is little prospect of a rise during the present year, except on chance days, when a freshet or other cause shall prevent a full supply during a particular week. Nor is there a prospect of a great decline from present prices. The butchers will generally pay 7½c. to 10c., no matter what the supply.

The low average of all sales to-day results principally from the general ordinary to medium quality of the stock, there being few such superior droves as usually command 10c. to 11c. We did not find many Cattle that would not make passable beef. Some of the finest eating animals were those that weigh only 450 to 500, and which are under three years old.

We noticed a marked difference in the prices paid for the same quality of Cattle in different yards. While some droves brought 9½c.@10½c., others equally good sold for 8½c.@9½c., or $6 to $8 less ℔ head.

There is, to-day, a general complaint against the Railroads, of detention, &c. There is so much freight of all kinds coming forward, that the freight and cattle trains are quite apt to be overloaded. GALE & Co., (yard No. 3,) and the drovers of No. 17 and one or two others, complain of the Erie Railroad. Their droves were separated at or near Suffern's Station, and a part were left behind, so that they were 60 hours without food and water in getting through from Dunkirk. Several others made similar complaint against the New-York Central, while a number of others complain bitterly of the detention, and poor accommodations for those accompanying the droves, on the Michigan Central Railroad. One drover says that detention on this road kept his stock just back of last market, at a loss to him in decline of prices, cost of extra feed and injury to animals, of at least $10 per head, or full $1,000 on his drove of 100.

We entreat the managers of railroads to give especial attention to cattle trains. Every hour that live stock are on the cars is a direct injury to them, far greater than can result to any *dead* produce; while a day's detention often requires the care and cost of keeping for a week, and cattle continually depreciate from the hour they leave their native pastures till slaughtered.

For further remarks upon quality, sales, routes of travel, &c., see the

SPECIAL NOTES OF PARTICULAR DROVES.

We give below the names of the principal owners and sellers, with the State where the cattle were last fed. Several of those put down as owners are drovers or "cattle brokers," who have purchased them from the feeder, or after their arrival at or near our City. Cattle brokers usually sell on commission, at so much per head; but they often buy out a drove, and sell them on their own account. So also the feeders or drovers frequently come into the yards and sell their own stock.

These tables and the notes following are gathered from personal inspection of each of the droves of Cattle mentioned. All the droves are not alluded to, because we do not always find the sellers or owners in the yards, even after having made several visits during the day. Occasionally droves are sold out before we reach them:

Y'd.	No.	State.	Owner.	Salesman.
1	80	Ohio	J. Shrives	George Toffey.
1	107	Ohio	D. Allerton	C. W. Conger.
3	16	Illinois	Wm. Gale & Co	T. Wheeler.
4	37	N. York	S. Sherman	Owner.
5	71	Kentucky	Stephen Black	D. L. Belden.
7	96	N. York	G. Mills and oth'rs	Miller, Hart'g & Co.
8	55	Ohio	—— Goodwin	Henry Hurd.
9	40	Indiana	Philip F. Carey	Owner.
10	62	N. York	Philip O'Neill	George Ayrault.
11	34	Penns'nia	Simon Ullery	Owner.
12	125	Illinois	Payton & Johns	Rennick & Teed.
13	30	N. York	L. Barnum	Owner.
14	60	Ohio	D. Allerton	Owner.
15	55	N. York	Haines and others	Owners.
16	74	N. York	Several Owners	Barney Bartram.
17	32	Ohio	Merritt & Bartam	John Merritt.
18	102	Indiana	M. Collum & Co	T. White.
20	62	Ohio	—— Steiner	Daniel Barnes.
21	81	Ohio	Helderman & oth's	Beach & Smith.
22	8	N. York	J. C. Hoag	Owner.
23	35	N. York	E. D. Welling	Owner.
24	32	N. York	T. Bloomer	Owner.
25	32	N. York	W. W. Hoag	Owner.
27	35	N. York	John Merritt	W. E. Wheaton.
2*	36	N. York	Shepherd & John'n	Owners.
3*	24	N. York	Wm. A. Smith	Owner.
4*	96	Illinois	Scripture & Smith	Will'ms & Gurney.
6*	76	Illinois	Timm'ns & Snyd'n	J. H. Williams.
7*	57	Illinois	Williams & Mury	R. Murray.
8*	100	Illinois	Scripture & Smith	Culver, Hurd & Co.
10*	68	Michigan	—— Emmons	Culver, Hurd & Co.
13*	47	N. York	E. Keller	Owner.

*Sold from New-York Yards, south side of Forty-fourth-street.

Yard No. 1—Fair quality of cattle, fed in Logan County by TAYLOR & MILLER, who are extensive feeders for this and other markets. Generally even at 650 ℔s., though some ran as low as 500, and others as high as 900 ℔s., selling at 9c.@10c. Put on cars at Bellefontaine and by railroad to Albany, New-York, thence by boats. This drover prefers the Erie Railroad route, but with several others took the Northern route on account of the burning of the bridge this side of Dunkirk. This circumstance accounts for the comparatively small number of Beeves received by the Erie Railroad.

No. 2—From Madison County, a superior drove; live weight at home 1,550 ℔s.; selling at 8c.@10½c., average of earlier sales about 9½c.

No. 3—Fed by owners in Mercer County; ordinary quality—weight at home averaged 1,300 ℔s.; carried on Rock Island and Chicago and Mississippi Railroad. Expense per car to Chicago, $40; to Toledo via Michigan Central Railroad, $59 ℔ car; to Dunkirk by boats, $3 ℔ head, and thence by Erie Railroad, at $88 ℔ car. On the route, including stoppages, 15 days; selling mostly to go to country for feeding, at 7½c.@8c. See general remarks above.

No. 4—Gathered in Dutchess County, 500 to 750 ℔s.—average, 650 ℔s.; selling at 8½c.@10c.

No. 5—Fed by J. J. and T. J. GOFF, of Clark County, very good quality; 750 ℔s., varying from 650 to 1,050 ℔s.—selling at 8½c.@9½c.

No. 8—From Medina County, averaging 550 ℔s., and selling at 8½c.@9c. HURD also sold 18 fat steers from Dutchess County, N. Y., at 10c.; and 19 from Seneca County, at 8c.@10c.

No. 9—Fed in Allen County by THOS. HENDRICK. Uneven; 500 to 800 ℔s.; averaging about 575 ℔s.; live weight at home 1,080 ℔s.; selling at 7½@9c.; average 8½c. This was for sales of first half. CAREY offered to give $50 to any one who should guarantee 8c., dead weight, for the rest. No one accepted. DANIEL TOFFEY sold from the same yard 21 Ohio steers, at 8½c., estimated.

No. 10—Gathered in Ontario County; fair to good quality; uneven, 450 to 900 ℔s., average 625 ℔s.; selling at 8c.@10c.

No. 12—A part of this lot was in No. 19. They were fed by JOHN COFFEE, of Coles County; of medium quality; 650 to 750 ℔s., average 675 ℔s.; live weight at home 1,350 ℔s. A few were sold at 8c.@9½c. Seller said he would sell for the first offer on such a day.

No. 13—Gathered in Putnam County; fair quality; average 800 ℔s.; selling at 8c.@9c. From this yard E. R. SMITH sold 18 very fat Orange Co. Steers, average full 800 ℔s., at 9½c.@10c. PEARSALL took ten at $80, or near 10c.

No. 14—A superior lot, fed by E. W. GWYNNE. Average full 800 ℔s. D. ALLERTON thinks his sales equaled 10c.@10½c., average 10¼c.

No. 16—One of the few excellent lots in to-day. The best of them were estimated to have sold at 10c.@10½c.

No. 17—Fed by LEMUEL STEEL, of Pickaway County; medium quality; 500 to 900 ℔s., average 675 ℔s.; selling at 8½c.@9½c.

No. 18—Fed by owners in Fayette County. Fair quality, 600 to 850 ℔s; average 700 ℔s.; selling at 8c.@10c. Carred at Cambridge City; cost them to Dayton $12 ℔ car.

No. 20—Medium quality; 550 to 700 ℔s., average, 625 ℔s.; selling at 8c.@9c.

No. 21—Gathered in Marion County; generally very mixed; weighs 300 to 800 ℔s.; average, perhaps, 500 ℔s.; sells at 7c.@9½c.; average 8c. Some of the 300 ℔. animals will make good eating, but should be taken to the pasture instead of the shambles.

No. 22—Superior Cattle from Dutchess County; 600 to 1,000 ℔s., average 700 ℔s.; selling at 7c.@10c., average 9c.

No. 23—Gathered in Orange County, fair quality; uneven, 500 to 800 ℔s., average 675 ℔s.; selling at 8½c.@10c.

No. 24—Gathered in Westchester County; generally fair quality, but mixed; 450 to 1,000 ℔s., average 700 ℔s.; selling at 7c.@10c.

No. 25—A superior lot, gathered in Dutchess County; 750 to 1,100 ℔s., and averaging full 950 ℔s.; selling at 9½c.@10½c.; the first sales were estimated to average 10c. CHRIS. GWYNN paid $700 for seven, and $190 for two. Five others were sold singly at $110 each.

No. 27—Gathered in Genesee County; smallish native bullocks, of pretty fair quality, weighing 500 to 700 ℔s., averaging 575 ℔s.; selling at 8½c.@9½c.

SAMUEL T. TABER, of Chestnut Ridge, Dutchess County, sold from ALLERTON'S new yards eight very fine Durham grades, averaging full 1,000 ℔s. each. These were among the best, if not the very best animals in the market to-day. KELLY took four at $110 each, which at the estimated weight of 1,050 ℔s., is full 10½c. Such Beeves are a credit to the feeder, and a pleasure to both butcher and consumer.

Nos. 3* and 4* were from Genesee County which has this season furnished a less number of Beeves for this market than usual.

No. 8*—(a part in 8*) Fed by J. J. BROWN, in Kane County. Common quality. Weighed at home 1,300 ℔s., but have fallen off on the way, having been detained from last market by slowness of Michigan Central Railroad. They were 38 hours in coming from Chicago to Detroit, instead of 24 hours, the advertised time.

No. 6*—Store Cattle selling for [illegible] feeding at 7½c.@8½c.

No. 7*—Also Store Cattle, weighing about 725 ℔s., and selling at $45@$50 ℔ head.

No. 9*—(part in 11*) A part of same lot as 5* and 6*. Common quality; selling at 8c.@9c.

No. 10*—A mixed lot, 400 to 900 ℔s.; finest quality, selling at 8c.@9c.

MILCH COWS AND CALVES.

These are sold at each of the above yards. The prices of Cows vary according to the fancy of the buyer, rather than with the real milking value. A nice animal, with a calf by her side, will bring from $65 to $80 or more. The prices the past week have been; Ordinary, $30@$40; Good, $40@$50; Extras, $60@$70.

RECEIPTS FOR THE WEEK.

At Allerton's	80	At Chamberlin's	64
At Browning's	34	At O'Brien's	64

Total of Cows and Calves for the week	212
Last week	205
Increase	7

BROWNING reports sales of Cows with Calves at $30@$70. Supply not equal to the demand.

CHAMBERLAIN reports Cows and Calves, at $25@$45; Extras, $50@$60. No change.

O'BRIEN reports Cows and Calves, at $30, and $50@$55.

VEAL CALVES.

Veal Calves are sold by live weight, each animal being weighed alive at the time of sale. The principal places of sale are at ALLERTON'S, BROWNING'S, CHAMBERLIN'S and O'BRIEN'S, though large numbers of irregular sales are made from the Hudson River boats and elsewhere.

RECEIPTS OF THE WEEK.

At Allerton's	250	At Chamberlin's	94
At Browning's	85	At O'Brien's	37

Total receipts of Calves for the week	466
Last week	453
Increase	13

At ALLERTON'S Veals are reported at 5c.@6½c., and very good at 7c. A scarcity in supply.

BROWNING reports Veals at 5c.@6½c.

CHAMBERLIN reports Veals at 5½c.@6½c.; extras, 7c.

O'BRIEN reports Veals at 5½c.@6½c.; two or three extras at 6¾c.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

These are chiefly sold at ALLERTON'S, BROWNING'S and CHAMBERLIN'S, at so much ℔ head for a particular lot of Sheep or Lambs, or of the two together. They are also frequently sold by live weight, as this is readily ascertained.

Receipts of the past week:

At Allerton's	2,040	At Chamberlin's	7,532
At Browning's	8,674		

Total this week	18,246
Total last week	16,186
Increase this week	2,060

The general quality of Sheep and Lambs in the market to-day is not above medium.

At ALLERTON'S, Sheep and Lambs are reported dull. Lowest price, $150; highest, $6 50. General selling price for Sheep, $3@$4; and for Lambs, $2@$3. About 25c. ℔ head decline since last week.

BROWNING reports Sheep and Lambs overstock, supply far exceeding the present demand. About 8,000 in the pens to-day.

CHAMBERLIN reports Sheep and Lambs at all prices from $1 50, lowest, to $5 50. Very few as high as $5 50. General price $3 to $3 50.

SALES DURING THE WEEK ENDING OCT. 31, 1855.

The following sales of Sheep and Lambs are reported by MCGRAW & SMITH, Sheep Brokers, at BROWNING'S:

Sheep and Lambs.		Sheep and Lambs.	
110	$848 75	74	$311 00
51	172 50	166	546 50
50	173 51	161	542 25
60	205 12	108	344 25
105	400 31	181	543 00
25	125 00	100	287 50
100	335 75	80	210 00
40	180 00	18	54 25
60	195 00	10	30 00
8	20 00	8	38 00
108	307 25	13	80 00
110	426 87		

Also 73 head Cattle at 7½c.@10½c.

The following sales of Sheep and Lambs are reported by JAMES M'CARTY, Sheep Broker, at BROWNING'S:

Sheep & Lambs.		Sheep & Lambs.	
86	$316 00	67	$309 00
26	91 00	111	378 00
105	292 50	6	60 00
204	615 50	107	293 50
40	170 00	12	60 00
74	240 00	25	102 25
105	400 31	71	209 25
50	194 75	52	162 25
62	215 75	63	136 50
180	672 44	38	171 00
216	702 00	155	442 00
120	366 00		

Sales of Sheep and Lambs reported by BALDWIN & HUMES, Sheep Brokers, at BROWNING'S:

Sheep and Lambs.		Sheep and Lambs.	
82	$246 00	70	$204 37
100	552 00	100	292 00
46	141 75	16	35 00
71	174 50	47	94 00
164	532 37	100	270 00
186	585 87	100	354 12
10	50 00	71	238 00
94	218 00	169	676 00
72	154 50		

Also, 120 Cattle sold at 7c.@9c. ℔ ℔.

HORSE MARKET.

Horses are sold all over the City, but the principal sales and exchange stables are located on Twenty-fourth-street, between Second and Fourth avenues. At these stables horses are sold on commission, or are purchased by the stable-keepers and sold on their own account. Generally, however, they are sold by drovers who bring their horses here from the country, and stable them, at an expense of 55 cents per day, until sold. The sales below are not a tithe of all sold in the City; but, being leading sales stables, they are quoted as a general indication of the market.

The markets for Horses are not over and above brisk. There appears to be less demand than usual at this season, though some dealers are in good spirits.

DANIEL MCCAULEY, Rose Hill stables, Nos. 96 to 110 Twenty-fourth-street, has on hand 65 Horses, with sales for the week of 17.

At CHAMBERLIN & Co.'s, No. 71 Twenty-fourth-street, 77 on hand, and sales during the week 40. Market very good—sales brisk.

NELSON POST, National Stables, No. 89 Twenty-fourth-street, reports 20 on hand; sales and exchanges during the week, 20.

BROWN & SMITH, No. 120 Twenty-fourth-street, reports 40 on hand, and sales and exchanges during the week, 10.

SWINE.

These are sold at so much ℔ ℔., gross or live weight. Sold from scales. Principal sales at ALLERTON'S, Forty-fourth-street; and at JAMES DORMAN'S Union Drove Yards, foot of Forty-first-street.

Receipts at ALLERTON'S by Erie Railroad, 920; by Hudson River Railroad, 180; by Hudson River boats, 882; by Harlem Railroad, 0; total, 1,982.

ALLERTON reports good Swine, 7c.@7¼c.

At BROWNING'S on Saturday, SAMUEL MCGRAW sold to KINYAN & Co., No. 259 Bowery, 14 Suffolk pigs, 6 months old, weighing 200 ℔s. each. They belonged to ISRAEL BOYCE, in the town of Homer, Courtland Co., N. Y., and drew the first premium at the County Agricultural Exhibition. To show the value of such imported stock, we will state that these *shotes* sold for over $20 each.

MR. CULBERTSON of Newport, Ind., sold 564 hogs (weighing at home 210 ℔s., live weight,) to FITHIAN for 6¾c. net, which is equal to about 7½c. after allowing for shrinkage of two weeks travel.

Weekly Review of the Dry Goods Trade.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Oct. 31, 1855.

The Dry Goods Trade displays increasing inactivity and languor. Purchasers are reluctant to venture beyond their most urgent requirements in making fresh selections,—while holders are gradually losing confidence in the future, and are becoming more eager to get rid of what they have on hand, even at the risk of depressing prices. These circumstances sensibly affect business—a fact evidenced by the comparative ease with which supplies of all other than the very rarest productions can be obtained at, in some instances, lower rates. Yet, this change—so favorable to buyers, is insufficient to sustain anything like a lively inquiry.

Brown Sheetings and Shirtings are less active, and though unchanged in price, they lean in favor of purchasers. A limited demand exists for bleached goods at heavy rates. Desirable styles of Cotton flannels are still rather scarce and wanted. Denims are plentier, but are in slack request and languid in price. Drills are sparingly bought at about former figures. Duck is attracting a little more attention at previous quotations. Ginghams are quiet, but otherwise as before reported. Lawns are also inactive and somewhat nominal. Nankins are dull and heavy. Osnaburgs, of favorite makes, are not freely offered, while they are in fair demand at full rates. Printing Cloths are not very active, but are stiffly held. Prints are selling slowly, and irregularly. Stripes and Ticks remain quiet and depressed.

Woolens are rather brisker, but the business is by no means vigorous or encouraging; the supplies on hand, though moderate, are in excess of the wants of purchasers, and as factors are desirous to dispose of them, they are generally unsettled and languid. Blankets are among the most active and the firmest. Cassimeres are tolerably freely dealt in, but at heavy prices. Cloths seem in fair demand, though otherwise devoid of vigor. Doeskins are selling moderately, but steadily. Flannels are in request, and are held with considerable firmness. Jeans and Linseys are quiet and depressed. Mouslin de laines attract less attention, but are otherwise unaltered. Satinets are in better demand, though not dearer. Shawls display no new feature of interest. Tweeds are inactive and languid.

Foreign fabrics are generally in very slack request, and being more freely offered, the heaviness and irregularity in prices—to which we previously allude —continue to increase. The imports are heavier than the current calls of buyers, and unfavorably affect business. The news from the Old World, which runs almost wholly against factors, likewise exerts an injurious influence thereupon. Altogether, the season's trade is closing tamely and languidly, while operators are less disposed to place much confidence in the future, apparently dreading results, of which we have now no very distinct or forbidding presentiment. It is advisable to be prudent, but dangerous to countenance, or embrace a too distrustful policy. Our wisest course is to avoid all extremes.

Markets—*Carefully Reported for N. Y. Daily Times.*

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 31—6 P. M.

ASHES—Rule quiet, but firm, at $7 87½@$7 43¾ for Pearls, and $6 87½@$6 43¾ for Pots, ℔ 100 ℔s.

BOOTS AND SHOES—The demand is still limited,—but the stock is of a similar character,—and prices are very firm.

CANDLES—Are still brisk and buoyant,—as mentioned in our last.

COFFEE—The latest news from Rio was quite favorable to holders,—who, in consequence, are offering their supplies only at rates above the views of buyers. Hence, the light sales, which, for this day, include but 180 bags Rio at 10½c.@11c.; 20 Laguayra, at 11½c.@11¾c.; and 110 St. Domingo, at 9½c.@10c. ℔ ℔. The stock of Rio is now about 52,000 bags,—of which amount, scarcely 3,000 bags are being for sale, and those are generally of a poor quality, which it is not very desirable to hold over. The stock of Rio, this time last year, equaled 21,000 bags. The supply of other descriptions is very moderate.

COPPER—The inquiry is rather brisker, but prices are without alteration.

COTTON—The market remains quiet, but steady. The week's sales are computed at about 7,400 bales. The following is about the closing range:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N.O.&Texas.
Middling	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
Middling Fair	9⅞	9¾	10	10¼
Fair	10	10¼	10¾	11¼

FISH—Dry Cod are still freely bought at $3 75@$4 ℔ cwt. The supply is fair, but not excessive. Large Mackerel are in good request at former full quotations. There also exists a slightly improved demand for Pickled Salmon and Pickled Herring at unchanged rates. Smoked Herring are moderately inquired for, but are rather heavy, at 35c. for scaled, and 25c. for No. 1, ℔ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands attract less attention and slightly favor purchasers. The regular home inquiry is moderate, as is likewise that for export, but there is less demand for future delivery and to fill contracts. The receipts are not so large, but are more nearly proportioned to the wants of buyers, and factors are willing sellers. The sales since our last reach about 17,000 bbls., here and to arrive soon, mostly at rates within the annexed range:

Ordinary State	$9 00	@$9 06¼
Straight State	9 06¼	@ 9 12½
Favorite and Extra State	9 12½	@ 9 37½
Mixed Western	8 87½	@ 9 00
Common to good Indiana and Mich.	9 00	@ 9 18¾
Fancy Michigan	9 12½	@ 9 25
Common to Good Ohio	9 00	@ 9 25
Fancy Ohio	—	@ —
Extra Ohio	9 25	@10 12½
Extra Indiana and Michigan	9 25	@10 12½
Fancy Genesee	9 25	@ 9 50
Extra Genesee	9 50	@11 25

Canadian remains quiet, but steady,—the sales since our last including 700 bbls. superfine to best extra, chiefly at $9@$10 12½ ℔ bbl. Southern appears even less active and rather languid—the sales since our last amounting to 1,800 bbls. mixed to extra at $9 87½@$11 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour seems quiet, but steady at $6 25@$7 50 for fine and superfine ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is moderately inquired for and is firm at $4 75 for Jersey; $4 81¼ for Baltimore, and $4 87½ for Brandywine ℔ bbl. Buckwheat Flour is pretty freely bought at $2 62½@$2 75 ℔ 100 ℔s. It is not abundant.

FRUIT—Raisins are in better request at $4 25 for Layer, and $3 65@$3 70 for Bunch, ℔ box. The stock is a reduced one. Other articles are unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat is brisker and dearer. The home inquiry is not active, but there exists an improved export demand, which chiefly runs on prime lots, which are the least abundant and are increasing in value. The sales since our last consist of about 84,000 bushels, including Canadian white at $2 15@$2 25; Western do., (nominally,) $2 10@$2 20; Western red and mixed, $1 90@$2 05; Southern white, (nominally,) at $2 10@$2 20; and Southern red at $1 95@$2 05, ℔ bushel. Rye is essentially unaltered, there having been 16,000 bushels disposed of at $1 18@$1 22, according to quality, ℔ bushel. Barley is inactive and nominally quoted at from $1 28@$1 32, ℔ bushel. The supply is very light. White Beans are selling slowly, at $2 ℔ bushel. There is rather more inquiry for Peas, at $1 12½@$1 25 for Canadian, ℔ bushel; and $2 75 for black-eyed, ℔ bag of 2 bushels. Oats are sparingly offered, while being in good request, at 42c.@50c. for Western; 46c.@48c. for State; and 44c.@46c. for Jersey, ℔ bushel. Corn is in but moderate demand at languid rates, the sales since our last including about 51,000 bushels Western mixed at 94½c.@95c. ℔ bushel, closing tamely and heavily.

HAY—There have been 800 bales River disposed of at 70c.@75c. for shipment, and 85c.@95c. for local use, ℔ 100 ℔s.

HEMP—Is still quiet, but otherwise unaltered.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 29—*Semi-weekly Report.*—HEMP—In warehouse, unsold, over 4,000 bales. Receipts of the week 2,022 bales, against 1,240 last. The market is less active, and prices do not reach the extreme given in last review. We quote the sales of the last three days at $145 50 to $151 for undressed, and $200 to $210 for hackled. On Thursday 84 bales brought $151. Yesterday 20 bales dressed sold at $210. This morning 42 bales undressed reported at $145 50, 32 at $148, 27 dressed at $200, and 55 at $209. Prime undressed would hardly command over $153 to $154, and only a very choice article of hackled could reach $210.

HIDES—With a limited stock, (about 10,000 of all kinds,) and a fair demand, prices rule very firm.

HONEY—Cuba is needed by home buyers, and is worth 80c., free, ℔ gallon.

HOPS—There were 20 bales New sold at 10c.@15c. ℔ ℔.

IRON—Scotch Pig is more salable, but is still to be had at $35@$36 ℔ ton, usual terms. American Pig is attracting considerable attention at $30@$33 for No. 1, ℔ ton. Other kinds are without material variation.

LATHS—Eastern still readily brings $1 50, cash, ℔ thousand. The supply is limited.

LEAD—Is inactive, being in light stock, and held above the views of buyers.

LEATHER—Domestic tanned Sole is purchased with greater freedom than it is received, and, in view of decreasing supplies, prices are steadily tending upwards. French Calf Skins are pretty active and buoyant. English salted Sheep Skins are selling to a fair extent, but at unremunerative rates.

LIME—Rockland is readily bought at former prices.

MOLASSES—The demand remains very tame, and the quotations now are 31c.@33c. for Porto Rico; 36c.@37c. for New-Orleans; 34c.@35c. for Cuba Muscovado and Trinidad Cuba; and 33c. for Clayed Cuba, ℔ gallon. The stock is small, but adequate to the wants of buyers.

NAILS—Are unchanged in demand and value.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine is still quite rare, and is firmly held at $4 ℔ 280 ℔s. It is much needed, in part for export. Spirits do. is not so active, but is regularly quoted at 47c.@48c. ℔ gallon. Tar is pretty active and firm, at $2 50@$3 ℔ bbl. No. 1 and White Resin is selling, in lots, at $2 25@$4 50 ℔ 280 ℔s. Common Resin is moderately inquired for, partly at $1 70 ℔ 310 ℔s. It is not very abundant. Pitch is quiet and somewhat nominal.

OIL-CAKE—Continues very rare and is needed, at strengthening rates.

OILS—Whale and Sperm are without material change. Red Oil continues scarce and nominal. There is a fair business doing in Olive, which is stiffly held. Linseed is now obtainable at from 89c.@91c. ℔ gallon, but it does not attract much attention. Lard Oil remains in very limited stock, and being in request, it readily brings 95c.@$1 ℔ gallon.

NEW-BEDFORD MARKET, Oct. 29.—Sperm: We notice an increased demand in Sperm since our last. The sales include 1,800 bbls. at $1 75 ℔ gallon, and the market closes firmly at these quotations. In Fairhaven we notice a sale of 425 bbls. at $1 75 ℔ gallon, and in Westport 120 do. at $1 75. Whale: The market for Whale is quiet, but firm. The only transaction coming to our knowledge, is a sale of 158 bbls. South Sea at 81c. ℔ gallon. Whalebone is also quiet. We have no sales to report. The following are the imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States:

	Bbls. Sp.	Bbls. Wh.	℔s. Bone.
From Jan. 1 to date	63,661	179,128	2,689,700
Same time last year	60,682	313,018	3,423,500

PROVISIONS—Pork is essentially the same—the sales since our last embracing about 1,300 bbls., in lots, at $23 88c.@$22 50 for Mess, and $21@$21 25 for Prime, ℔ bbl. Cut Meats are still rare and needed. Bacon remains in light supply and fair demand. Nothing really new can be noticed in Dressed Hogs. Lard has not varied much,—sales having transpired of 300 bbls. fair to prime at 11½c.@12c. ℔ ℔. Beef is still plenty and heavy. The sales since our last include 200 bbls. at $9 50@$10 for Country Prime; $14@$15 for Vermont Mess; $16 for extra State Mess; $16 50 for extra Vermont do.; and $16 50 for new repacked Chicago do., ℔ bbl. Prime Mess Beef continues dull and heavy, with small sales at from $20@$24 ℔ tc. Beef Hams are quiet and languid at $16@$17. Butter is less active, but steady at 15c.@20c. for Ohio; 20c.@24c. for common to very good State, and 24c.@26c. for prime and choice do. ℔ ℔. Cheese attracts less attention at 9c.@10½c. ℔ ℔.

RICE—This day's sales add up 200 tcs. at $5@$5 50 ℔ 100 ℔s.

SALT—Remains as previously reported.

SEEDS—The general stock is small, and prices are firm, but the demand is not very active.

SKINS—The market is without much activity, but quotations exhibit no essential change.

SOAP—About 150 boxes Castile brought 11c.@11¼c. ℔ ℔.

SPICES—The demand is rather brisker, but at unaltered figures.

SUGARS—Are still quiet and depressed,—the sales since our last having been confined to 450 hhds. Cuba, &c., at 6½c.@8¼c.; and 270 boxes Havana, at 7¾c.@7⅞c. ℔ ℔. Nothing really new in refined. The stock of raw Sugar is estimated at 11,900 hhds. and 22,000 boxes,—against 3,919 hhds., 8,000 bags, and 10,757 boxes, same time last year,—and 21,812 hhds., 10,019 boxes, and 14,840 bags same time in 1853.

TALLOW—Prime is procurable in lots at 12½c.@12¾c. ℔ ℔. The inquiry is very tame.

TEAS—Privately, the market is quiet, but prices are unchanged. This forenoon's auction sale was distinguished by greater animation and buoyancy, than the previous public sale. We annex a full report, by J. H. HOYRMAN & Co.; imported per ship *Mandarin*, &c., terms, same as usual:

Hyson—46 half chests double finest Moyune 52½c.; 86 do. do. do. do. 49c.; 25 do. fine do. 36c.

Young Hyson—15 half chests extra fine Moyune 65½c.; 261 do. 46c.; 35 do. 41½c.; 25 do. d'ble do. and 10 do. finest Pingsuey 45½c.; 25 do. d'ble extra fine Moyune 46c.; 38 do. extra fine 40½c.; 335 do. and and 30 do. fine Pingsuey 40c.; 120 do. extra fine 38c.; 28 do. 36½c.; 23 do. 36c.; 200 do. fine Pingsuey and 15 do. 30c.; 56 do. 34½c.; 148 do. Moyune and 170 do. Pingsuey 34c.; 96 do. Moyune 33½c.; 44 do. and 138 do. 38c.; 45 do. 32½c.; 38 do. Moyune 29c.; 7 do. inferior 30½c.; 158 do. fine 30c.; 24 do. Moyune 30c.; 50 do. 29c.; 46 do. and 150 do. superior Pingsuey 28½c.; 220 do. 28c.; 27 do. and 71 do. Moyune 27c.; 24 do. Moyune 25½c.; 70 do. Pingsuey and 28 do. 26c.; 89 do. Moyune 25½c.; 166 do. and 122 do. 25c.; 25 do. Moyune 24½c.; 45 do. and 76 do. 24c.; 60 do. 22c.; 130 do. 22½c.; 50 do. 42c.; 149 do. 20c.; 6 do. 17½c.

Imperial—11 half chests double finest Moyune 54c.; 10 do. do. do. do. 50½c.; 9 do. do. do. do. and 15 do. extra fine, 50c.; 9 do. do. finest Moyune 48c.; 24 do. extra fine do., 45c.; 4 do. do. do. 44½c.; 18 do. do., 42½c.; 18 do. do. do., 42½c.; 24 do. do. 39c.; 19 do. do. do. do. 34½c.; 20 do. do. do. 34c.; 21 do. do. do., 32½c.; 36 do. do. do., 33c.; 40 do. do. 30½c.; 33 do. do. do. 9 do. fine, and 5 cases, containing four 12½ ℔. boxes, Pingsuey, 30c.; 20 do. extra fine, 29½c.; 15 do. fine, 28½c.; 70 do. Pingsuey, 26½c.

Oolong—65 half chests fine, 36c.; 124 do. do., 30c.; 299 do. do., 28c.; 10 do. do., 27½c.; 1,500 do. do., 27c.; 1,061 do. do., 26½c.

Oolong Powchong—16 chests finest, 40½c.

Breakfast Souchong—10 chests fine, 23½c.; 20 do. do., 22c.

Congou—290 chests fine, 21c.

Gunpowder—37 half chests finest Moyune, 65c.; 16 do. do., 46½c.; 31 do. do., 48c.; 44 do. extra fine, 46c.; 42 do. Moyune, 42c.; 42 do. do., 42c.; 29 do. do. 40c.; 74 do. do., 39½c.; 20 do. do., 39c.; 37 do. do. 37c.; 29 do., 36½c.; 20 do. do. fine, 37c.; 26 do. fine, 35c.; 25 do. extra do. 35½c.

Hyson Skin—41 half chests superior, 31½c.; 45 do. extra fine, Pingsuey, 30c.; 25 do. superior Moyune 16c.; 72 do. and 56 chests do., 15½c.; 35 chests do. Pingsuey, 14½c.; 28 do. Pingsuey and 65 do. Moyune, 14c.; 31 chests do. Moyune, 13c.; 25 do. do., 12c.

TOBACCO—Crude is salable and firm, as before quoted. There is less doing in manufactured kinds, but these are stiffly held. The stocks are not very large.

TIN—Is in rather limited demand within our range: Banca, (Cash,) ℔ ℔. 30½c.@30¾c.; Straits, (Cash,) ℔ ℔., 29c.@29½c.; Plates, ¾ X., ℔ box, $10 50; Plates, I. C. Coke, $9; Terne, Coke, $8 87½; Terne, Charcoal, $10@$10 12½.

WHALEBONE—The supply is inadequate to the wants of buyers,—and prices, which have been very regularly supported, tend upwards.

WHISKY—There have been 650 bbls. Ohio and Prison bought at 40½c.@41½c. ℔ gallon.

WOOL—The main features of the business are the same as last week. The activity is not so great, but stocks are rather lighter,—and quotations are without any noticeable variation. Holders are by no means eager to sell unless at full prices.

FREIGHTS—We have no particular change to mention. For Liverpool, the engagements include 800 bales Cotton, part at 5-16d.@11-32d. ℔ ℔., and some heavy goods at 40s. ℔ ton; while the quotations were for Flour 3s. 9d.@4s. ℔ bbl., and for Grain, 11d.@12d. ℔ bushel. For London, the shipments embraced some Flour at 4s. 9d. ℔ bbl., and 1,500 boxes Cheese at 55s. For Havre, there were taken some Cotton at 1c. ℔ ℔.; 4,000 bbls. Flour at $1 ℔ bbl.; some Grain at 25c. ℔ bushel, and Provisions at $1 25 ℔ bbl. For other ports, there was a limited business transacted, and rates were unchanged. The latest charters have been: A ship from New-Orleans to Liverpool at ¾d., with the privilege of Havre at 1¾c.; a Bremen bark to Constantinople, Flour, $2; a bark, same voyage, $1 75; a brig, same voyage, Flour, $1 80, and rum, 8c.; a bark from Savannah to Dunkirk, Grain, 25c., in shipper's bags; three ships to Havre, Flour, $1, and Grain 25c.; a British brig to Falmouth and a port in the British Channel, Grain, 12½d., in bulk and shipper's bags; new ship *Asses*, to Cork and a market, on private terms; a ship and a bark to Marseilles, Grain, 28c.; three barks and a brig, same voyage, Flour, $1 30, and Grain, 28c.; a brig, same voyage $1 25 and 30c.; a ship with Flour and Grain, if to Liverpool, 4s. 3d. and 14d.—and if to Havre, $1 10 and 28c.—and if to Marseilles, $1 50 and 36c.; a brig 25 tons, from Jacksonville to Bordeaux, Lumber, $23; a British bark hence to Liverpool, Resin and Tar, 4s. 6d.; a tern. schooner from Wilmington to Liverpool, Resin 3s., Turpentine 7s., and Spirits Turpentine 8s.; a brig with Lumber, if to Montevideo, $22, and if to Buenos Ayres, $24; two schooners to Montevideo and Buenos Ayres, $19 50 and $20—one taking Measurement Goods at 25c.; a tern. schooner, 346 tons, to Aspinwall, $2,200; a schooner from Baltimore to Aspinwall, Coal, $6; a bark, 260 tons, two voyages to Bermuda and back, $12,500; a brig to Martinique, 80c. ℔ bbl.; one, 200 tons, to Guadalupe, $1,600 out; one, 260 tons, to Sagua, $1,400 out; a schooner, 140 tons, to St. Croix, $850 out; one, 128 tons, to Porto Cabello, $1,300 out; and a ship, 609 tons, to Antwerp, on private terms.

Review of the Buffalo Flour and Grain Markets,

FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCT. 30.

From the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser.

FLOUR—The receipts of Flour at this port by Lake during the week ending yesterday noon, were:

	Bbls.
	18,061
During the corresponding week 1854	20,373
Decrease from last year	2,318
The receipts of the week ending noon, 23d inst., were	52,879
During the week just closed, as above	18,061
Decrease from last week	34,818
The Canal exports this week were	12,982
Those of the preceding week	10,148
Increase	2,834

The aggregate amount of flour received here during the week closing with this report, is not only about two-thirds less than the previous week, but there is even a falling off of over 2,000 bbls. from the receipts of the corresponding week of last year. At the same time the exports by canal have increased, and are almost equal to the imports by lake. When, therefore, we take into consideration that the railroads are the principal channels for the shipment of flour hence eastward, and that they have received a liberal share for immediate retransport, it will readily be perceived that the aggregate exports from this point are in excess of the receipts; and that the stock, which was not by any means large, remaining on hand at the close of the previous week has materially diminished. Most of the arrivals have been from Ohio ports, and from Michigan—the former generally of the better grades. Very few have been from Lake Michigan. In consequence of the limited and diminishing supply here, operations, notwithstanding a good inquiry, have been restricted materially, and the market has ruled steady with a constantly upward tendency. The sales do not aggregate over 12,000 bbls., 3,000 less than the previous week. Nothing doing in Rye Flour, and it cannot be quoted. Corn meal unchanged; selling at $1 87½ ℔ cwt.

GRAIN—Of Wheat the imports by Lake for the week ending noon 29th, were:

	bu. 505 283
During the corresponding week, 1854	38 653
Increase this year over last	466 630
The receipts of the week ending noon 22d were	292 341
During the present week, as above	505 283
Increase this week over last	212 942
The exports by canal this week, were	410 801
Being less than the imports	94 482

Thus, there is left over of the receipts of the week, nearly 100,000 bushels, but as there was an excess of canal exports the previous week of 90,000 bushels, the stock here is not, after all, large, although equal to the demand. The market has been active, with a good speculative inquiry, and the sales aggregate, as reported, 308,100 bushels. Thus, it appears there was a steady improvement, and the market closed firm. Operations at the close, however, were somewhat restricted by a stringency in the money matters. Of corn, the arrivals of the week have been:

Bushels	148,307
During the corresponding week, 1854	114,532
Increase this year over last	33,775
The receipts of the previous week, ending noon, 22d, were	204,543
During the present week, as above	138,307
Decrease from the previous week	66,236
The exports of the week by canal were	104,515
Being less than the imports	53,792

Notwithstanding the light receipts, there has been an increase here of the stock in store, which, added to the increase of the previous week, shows an accumulation of nearly 100,000 bushels. This result is owing, perhaps, to the fact that the Corn here is held by parties who have full faith in the future firmness of the market. The sales of the week were about 112,000 bushels only, opening at 82c., reaching 85c. on Thursday and Friday, and closing yesterday rather droopingly at 84c. We heard of no sales to arrive. The aggregate amount of Oats received during the week was, bushels

	56,563
During the corresponding week, 1854	75,287
Decrease from last year	18,721
The imports of the previous week were	134,182
During the present week, as above	56,566
Decrease from last week	77,616
The exports by canal were	26,967

The stock has materially decreased, and the supply is now rather light. The demand has been fair, and the market has shown little variation. Sales 48,000 bushels at 37½c.@38c., closing at the inside figure. The receipts of Rye were 13,574 bushels, the exports by canal, 10,986 bushels. The sales were about 3,000 bushels at $1 10@$1 12½, closing nominally at $1 05. The receipts of Barley were 4,434 bushels; we heard of no sales worth reporting. Nominal at about $1 25 at the close. Sales of Barley Malt 1,100 bushels at $1 50.

CANAL FREIGHTS—Are without any special feature of interest, except that they have ruled very firm at about 12c.@12½c. for Corn, 16½c. for Wheat to Troy and Albany, and 15c.@16½c. for Corn, 50c.@51c. for Wheat, 48c.@49c. for Flour to New-York; closing yesterday with no article quoted besides Wheat to the latter at 26c.

[illegible] Horses [illegible] through the Twelfth-avenue [illegible] at the jerking caused by the striking of the wheel on the railroad track. They ran off, coming in contact with a brick cart, which breaking the pole, left the horses [illegible] up Tenth-avenue, where, striking on iron gas lamp post, a stop was put to their run by the immediate death of one of the animals, valued at $250. Driver was sent to the New-York Hospital.

Hurricane at Doylestown—Total Destruction of the Exhibition Building.

From the Doylestown Democrat.

On Sunday last, our town was visited by one of the highest winds known in this vicinity for some time. It arose just after sunrise, and by 9 o'clock had become so fierce that old houses trembled and tin roofs rattled considerably. In a short time the great Agricultural Exhibition building began to weave circles in the air and rock to and fro like a huge vessel on the water. At 10 o'clock the wind had so increased as to blow in the north side of the west wing, one hundred feet long, and down it came with a crash that was heard to some distance in the country.

In a short time, the east wing, one hundred feet long, and extending eastward towards the town, began to show signs of fixing up the ship; it rocked and reeled, and rocked and reeled in the air, like something crazy, and at last it fell with a tremendous crash, a cloud of dust and smoke rising in triumph over the ruins. The centre wings on the north and south sides, soon tottered and fell with tremendous crashes, and the whole building two hundred and fifty feet long by 50 wide, and the two wings each fifty feet square, lay in one confused and indescribable mass of ruins. The sight was a grand one, and was witnessed by hundreds of our citizens.

The news flew almost with the rapidity of the wind, and during the afternoon, the spot where the famous building once reared its head in triumph was visited almost by thousands who came in from the surrounding country. The building began to give way to the hurricane before 10 o'clock, and in less than three-quarters of an hour, there was "a wreck of matter and a crush of worlds" that astonished the beholder. The cost of the building was about twenty-eight thousand dollars, and comes with crushing force on the mechanics and others who were employed about it and furnished materials for its construction.

The Milwaukie Tragedy—A Mistake Corrected.

In order to correct any erroneous impression that might be formed upon the subject, owing to the indistinct manner in which the particulars of the case have been stated by most of the papers giving publicity to the occurrence, we deem it proper to say that Mr. ADAMS was not a resident of Milwaukie, at the time of the failure of the "Germania Bank," and never was connected, in any manner whatever, with that institution. The circumstances are briefly these:

"About 6¼ o'clock yesterday afternoon, a German, who had a sum of money on deposit in the Germania Bank (which failed last year,) called in at the Banking and Exchange Office of H. C. ADAMS, and demanded the money of GEORGE PAPENDIEK, formerly of the Germania Bank. Mr. PAPENDIEK replied that the assets of the Bank were no longer under his control, but offered the man $50 on account. This was declined, and the sum of $50 demanded, (the deposit being about $100.) Mr. PAPENDIEK not complying with this demand, the German drew a pistol and threatened to take his life if he did not pay the money. Mr. ADAMS, observing the action, called on Mr. JOSEPH COLT, who chanced to be in the office, and asked him to go for a police officer. As Mr. COLT started to go, the German turned and threatened to shoot him if he stirred. At this moment Mr. ADAMS moved rapidly towards the door, when the German fired at him, and, turning round, fired a second time at Mr. GEORGE PAPENDIEK. The first ball took effect, wounding Mr. ADAMS in the groin. The second missed Mr. PAPENDIEK and struck the wall.

Immediately after firing these shots, the man left Mr. ADAMS' office, walked directly up stairs into the police office, laid his pistol on the table, sat down on the bench and waited quietly for the officers. In this attitude he was found by officers WATSON and BARRETT, who were speedily on the ground, and was by them conducted to the jail."

ACCIDENT AT TOLEDO.—Forty feet of the new passenger depôt on the Middle Ground, broke in on Saturday afternoon, carrying down with it five men. The first report was that several men were killed. It turns out, however, that the following were the only injuries: JOHN KENNEDY, master carpenter, slightly injured about the head. Mr. LALLENDORF, a carpenter, thigh bones badly bruised. His hip is dislocated. JOHN HORN, a German, badly but not dangerously injured. Mr. BARRETT, carpenter, badly injured. One Irishman slightly bruised. On examination it appeared that a flaw extended half across one of the principal supporting rods of the roof, which was one and a half inches in diameter. This defect caused the fall, the roof being very heavy and not fully braced.—*Toledo Blade, Oct. 30.*

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—The advertiser is about renting a suite of rooms pleasantly located on 13th-st., near 5th-av., and wishes to find a gentleman and lady or single gentleman, to take the same, to whom he will dispose of the furniture on reasonable terms. The cost of the furniture can be boarded out. Address R. W. Box 2,132, P. O.

BOARDING.—A gentleman and wife can be accommodated with a third story parlor and bedroom adjoining, or an extension room on the first floor, with board. Also, a few rooms for single gentlemen, at Nos. 87 and 89 East 23d-st.

BOARDING.—A private family residing in West 14th-st., in a first-class house, would let their second story, handsomely furnished, with board, to a gentleman and his wife, or single gentlemen. Address O. R., Times Office.

BOARDING.—Gentlemen and their wives, also single gentlemen, may obtain fine rooms and good board, by applying at No. 48 Union-square, corner of East 17th-st. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—Two single gentlemen can be accommodated with board and a furnished room, adjoining the parlor, in a private family, at No. 38 East 21st-st. Reference required.

BOARDING.—A gentleman and wife can obtain good board in a private family, with a pleasant unfurnished front room, on moderate terms, at No. 56 Macdougal-st., (St. Clement's-place,) near Bleecker.

BOARDING.—No. 13 Beach-st., near St. John's Park.—Furnished rooms with board for gentlemen and their wives; also for single gentlemen.

BOARDING.—A handsome front parlor and bedroom, communicating, on second floor, unfurnished, to let with board, at No. 22 2d-av.

BOARDING.—Pleasant rooms with board can be obtained at No. [illegible], between [illegible] and [illegible].

BOARDING ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—Between Fulton and Wall sts. Ferries, for three gentlemen, with partial board and dinner on Sundays, in a private family. The house has gas and is pleasantly situated. Address W. ANDREWS, with real name [illegible], Times Office. First-class references.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A gentleman and his wife, also two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with desirable rooms and full or partial board, at reasonable rates, in a private family. Inquire at No. [illegible] Clinton-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—Near Wall-st. and South Ferries; a gentleman and wife and a few single gentlemen, can be accommodated with board and furnished rooms, on 2d floor. Apply at No. 290 Hicks-st.

BROOKLYN.—A gentleman and his wife or two single gentlemen can obtain a pleasant home in a private family, at the desirable location No. 162 Atlantic-st.

NO. 141 NINTH-STREET, THIRD DOOR EAST OF BROADWAY.—Handsome furnished rooms, in suites or single, with breakfast, if required. Also, at No. 6 College-place.

FAMILIES OR SINGLE GENTLEMEN returning from the country for the Winter, would do well to look at apartments at the MANSION HOUSE, Hicks-st., Brooklyn, midway between Wall and Fulton-st. Ferries. EDWIN R. YALE.

ROOMS TO LET.—One or two gentlemen can be accommodated with pleasant rooms, without board, in a fine house, occupied by a small family, in a pleasant neighborhood, on one of our pleasantest avenues, in the neighborhood of 30th-st. Address J. K., Times Office.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED.—In a respectable family and pleasant location, by a young respectable widow lady. Terms must be moderate. References given, if required. Address A. D. CASH, Broadway Post-Office, New-York.

MUSICAL.—A lady, an accomplished singer and pianist, and thorough instructor of vocal and instrumental music, wishes to obtain board and lodging in a private family, or first-class boarding house, where her services in tuition would be taken in compensation therefor. Unexceptionable references given and required. Address M. J. M., Union-square Post-Office.

EVERETT HOUSE.—North side of Union-square, New-York.—This establishment is now open for the accommodation of transient and permanent guests. CLAPP & JOSLIN.

SCALES AND SAFES.

FAIRBANKS' PLATFORM AND COUNTER SCALES.

An experience of nearly thirty years has enabled the manufacturers to bring these scales to the height of perfection as regards strength, durability and accuracy. Railroad, Hay and Coal Scales; Warehouse and Store Scales; upwards of seventy modifications. Counter Scales, Druggists' and fine Gold Scales, Post-Office Balances and Standard Weights.

For sale, at wholesale and retail, by FAIRBANKS & CO., No. 189 Broadway, New-York.

SCALES AND SAFES—From the celebrated ROCHESTER MANUFACTORY. Also, Warehouse Trucks, Sugar Mills, Copying Presses, &c. For sale by DURKEE, HOUGH & CO., Nos. 13 Whitehall and 1 Stone-st., near Bowling-green, New-York City.

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, NOV. 1, 1855.

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES is [illegible] Two Cents. Mail Subscribers [illegible] a year.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, containing all the [illegible] of the Daily, published Tuesday and Friday, is [illegible] Three Dollars a year.

THE WEEKLY TIMES, published Saturday, is [illegible] Two Dollars a year for single Copies. [illegible] Twenty Dollars, to one address.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail Steamer. Price, in wrappers, 6¼ cents for single copies.

THE DAILY TIMES has a regular circulation of nearly [illegible], and, as a medium for business and general advertising, is not surpassed by any City journal. Terms, invariably Cash in Advance.

Publication Office, No. 138 Nassau-street, corner of Beekman.

The Late Whig Party.

We copy in another column an article from the Washington *Sentinel*, a Southern paper, supported by the contingent fund of the United States Senate, which appears to us to define, with remarkable correctness, the position of the Northern and Southern divisions of the late Whig Party. We give it the benefit of our circulation for the information of those members of the extinct organization at the North, who are attempting to reconstitute it on a basis which shall make it an effective ally of the Southern section for the propagation of Slavery over this Continent, and for the infringement of the constitutional rights of the non-slave-holding States.

The *Sentinel* says, truly, that this Northern movement for the revival of the Whig Party receives no response from the South. It is looked upon in that quarter with indifference, for two reasons; of which the first is that Southern politicians believe their real strength lies in standing by the Democratic Party, and the second that no reunion of Northern and Southern Whigs could be permanent or effective for any important national purpose;—in other words, that it is not possible to construct a National Whig Party.

It is equally true, as the *Sentinel* in substance asserts, that Southern Whigs never were National Whigs. It was the unsoundness of their Northern brethren on the Slavery question—the question, that is, of the extension of Slavery over Free Territories, and, in a qualified form, into the Free States—"which forced them (the Southern Whigs) to withdraw from the organization." Here is an explicit averment that the Whig Party was broken up by Southern Whigs, who withdrew from it because they could not compel a uniformity of opinion and action on Slavery. How perfectly just, then, is the comment upon this fact, "thus split and divided into a Northern and Southern Party, *of course* the Whig Party could not stand." This simple statement from high Southern authority shows how much Mr. BARNARD, Mr. CHOATE and Gov. HUNT were mistaken when they gave, as a reason against fusing with the Republicans, that the old Whig Party had always tolerated differences of opinion on Slavery. Independence of sentiment and political action never was tolerated when submission to Southern dictation was essential to Southern purposes.

Nor would it be at all difficult to show that not even Northern submission has commonly sufficed to purchase Southern toleration. To go no farther back than 1850, it was not enough that the North should submit to the Fugitive act and the other Southern measures of that year, but the whole of the next session of Congress was spent in forcing through resolutions of approval, as matters of opinion, and we recollect that a distinguished Whig member from this City degraded himself so far as to sign a secret pledge with certain Southern Whig conspirators to the effect that they would unite in proscribing every man who should reject that test of opinion. In 1852 the Northern and Southern Whig parties met in Convention at Baltimore. The Southern Party forced through, after a desperate struggle, a thorough Pro-Slavery platform, when the North desired no mention whatever of Slavery, and then deliberately repudiated the candidate nominated upon that platform. These are samples of the toleration exercised by what is now, after it is dead, called a National Whig Party.

But even while Northern Whigs practically submitted to and nominally acquiesced in a policy dictated by Slavery, there was no living and energetic Whig Party at the South. It is true that the South sent a few Whigs to the Senate and House, but the mere fact of their union with representatives of the North professing Northern sentiments paralyzed them at home. Mr. CLAY was the solitary exception to this class of public men. This was, we believe, no fault peculiar to Southern statesmen and politicians. They were slaves to the despotism of a prejudice so fiercely violent that it was not in any ordinary strength of character to resist. It is a truth which we are compelled to recognize that the people of the South are intensely sectional; that they hate the sentiments, principles and customs of the North, so far as they differ from their own, with a ferocity which cannot be resisted nor conciliated. And this is probably the true secret of those constant appeals to the disunion sentiment of the South from Northern politicians of the school of CASS, HUNT, PIERCE, DICKINSON and BARNARD, men who, feeling that the South will never submit to the emancipation of the National Government from Slavery, suppose that, of course, the North will submit to the perpetual domination of that institution.

According to the Washington *Sentinel*, the effort of the Northern Whigs to coalesce again with those of the South for the preservation of a National party must be abortive, because the former have not "recanted their unsound opinions on the Slavery question." The case might have been even more strongly stated—the Northern Whigs have not only not recanted, but they have reasserted those opinions, and their [illegible] towards the South was probably never [illegible] decided as it is now. The [illegible] is not removed; the barrier is higher and broader than ever. The true issue with these Northern gentlemen now so eagerly pursuing the phantom of nationalism is not whether they will go back, but whether the South will permit them to come back into a Whig organization. The question is for the South to decide, not for them;—and as "their new platforms resemble their old platforms," or rather incline more Northwardly, the question has been already decided in the negative.

To what purpose, then, this Whig rebellion against regular party authority? The South repels the seceders in advance. The Democracy is indeed willing to receive the revolters, but only as mercenaries and auxiliaries. They have, in the words of the old song:

"Plenty of officers, and all they want is men."

Do our Northern Whigs with Southern sentiments wish to figure at the tail end of a company of ragged Loco-foco recruits? If they do, that ambition may be gratified, but no higher aspiration. What honorable ambition can be gratified by the whimsical, factional isolation which is presented at this moment to the Whigs of New-York and Massachusetts, as the highest object of their exertions? A National Whig Party, unless proposed by the South, is, as we have attempted to show, a delusion. A National Northern Party is a possibility, and so confident are we of the native justice, moderation, and generosity of our Northern people, that we cannot believe that our Southern brethren will refuse their coöperation with this party long after it shall have obtained the strength and consistency which naturally follow success.

Bounty Land, and the Warrants.

Under the act of March 4, 1855, some two hundred and twenty thousand applications have been made for parcels of the public land. Many of this host of applicants had received gratuities under the old act, and return now to increase their allotment. Others, who had rated the amount assigned them under that act as too paltry to claim, and others, again, to whom that act gave nothing, now appear for the first time, demanding the entire donation of 160 acres. To examine, and decide, and satisfy these claims is the business of the Pension Office, and to the mode and the speed with which the business is conducted it is high time public attention should be directed. The act has now been in force eight months, bating a fraction, and some forty thousand alone of the warrants have made their way out of the Bureau—a little more than a thousand a week. With proper diligence, the whole number should have been in the hands of their owners; and yet, at the present rate of issue, two years must still elapse before the last of the batch sees the light.

Of this tardiness the injurious effects do not exhibit themselves at once. The Land Warrant is a subject of speculation. Its market value largely depends upon the territory open for its location, the opportunity of securing available sites, and the movement of emigration. At the moment the act was passed all these conditions were in a most favorable attitude for the old soldier. Every day, however, deteriorates them; the lands near the Mississippi are rapidly filling up; before next midsummer every desirable spot will have been laid hold of by the capitalist, or squatter, or *bona fide* settler; and the donation of the Government to the really deserving old servant will reach him too late to afford the intended benefit.

Such has been the demand for the warrants during the present Summer, that had the whole number issuable entered the market, it is reasonable to believe the price would have kept as near the par value of Government land as it has so far remained. There are few of those dealing in the article who believe that the warrant now selling for $1 12½ an acre, will command $1 next year. The first receivers have, of course, had the choice of the national domain. Had the whole number appeared at once, all the recipients would have been on a level, and all the public land which has this year brought a needless revenue of millions into the National Treasury, would have been paid for in warrants, because warrants could have been bought. The detention at the Pension Bureau has, no doubt, benefited a handfull of Washington speculators, but has been a serious injury to the beneficiaries of the Bounty act. The man who obtains his warrant in 1856 or 1857 will find all that tract between the Missouri River and the Lakes, with the exception, perhaps, of less desirable, because unimprovable points, occupied before him. The old soldier, too, has no personal hold upon immortality, however green his laurels; and a whole generation of such may perish before the reward reaches them. Two years tell a fearful story among old men, and the health-broken volunteers of Indian and Mexican campaigns. They should at least have, as they waste away, what satisfaction the Bounty act designed for them, either in the form of the immediate money, or the hope of a future home in the West for the families for whom poverty may leave them no other provision to make. Every year likewise brings the enactment of a Homestead bill nearer. It is not improbable that the present Congress may resume that measure from among the other unfinished business of its predecessors, and make it a law. Certainly, so settled is the general conviction in favor of freedom of the public lands, that nothing but respect to the defrauded soldiers and sailors of the Bounty act, can defer the adoption of the principle in practice; and that a step so reasonably demanded by the whole people will be postponed for the sake of a few, however just their claims, is a degree of indulgence there is no title to expect.

If then, the pretended liberality of the late act is not to be mere sham, and a source of keen disappointment to the alleged beneficiaries, there should be at once a vast increase of the clerical force employed about the warrants. For a thousand per week there is no reason why twice that number per day should not issue. As we have already remarked, a vast number, perhaps a majority of the present applications, are for balances to complete the total quarter-section, of which some portion had been obtained under the former act. Of course, these claims, having been once examined and sanctioned, dispense with the necessity of a fresh investigation *ab ovo*; and there can be no excuse for not meeting this class of applications, at least, as rapidly as blanks can be filled. And, with proper organization, applications not thus sustained by records in the office, might be dispatched with vastly greater speed, nothing forbidding improvement in that particular save the spirit of routine, which common man—and the actual Commissioner is not an uncommon man—submits to slavishly. Will not something be done to whip up this lazy Bureau? If the President will not interfere, cannot a Congressional Committee reach the mischief, and insist on the employment of a sufficient number of clerks to carry out the law before the unfortunate expectants under it are all defunct?

The Matsell Case.

A "Native-born American," who thinks that the Press have not treated the Briggs Investigating Committee with the gravity which the importance of its object demands, is very desirous that we should "state in a serious tone why we ridicule the investigation now progressing respecting the birth-place of G. W. MATSELL;" but we are not aware of ever having treated the affair in any other manner than seriously; the only ridicule which the investigation has ever provoked, has been caused by the Chairman of the Committee, the redoubtable Alderman himself, and the narratives and exploits of his secretary. It is a public scandal that any part of the business of the City Government should have been conducted with such an entire absence of decorum, and in so undignified a manner, as to make a really serious investigation appear like a burlesque on legislation. But, in spite of all the absurdities which have been perpetrated before the Briggs Investigating Committee, they have succeeded in placing the Chief of Police in a position from which he cannot extricate himself without offering some conclusive evidence that he is not what Alderman BRIGGS has been laboring to prove him—an alien. If he has not been compelled to do this, it is not the fault of the public, but of the Chairman of the Committee himself. As we have said once or twice before, the affair has ceased to be a joke, and we are not disposed to treat such serious fooleries with levity. It is quite time that every candidate for office, as well as every man in office, should be required to purge himself of every imputation upon his character, before a public trust is confided to his hands; and, when a public officer refuses, or neglects to disprove a charge against his integrity, it should be considered as sufficient evidence of his guilt.

The Deaf and Dumb Institution.

We mentioned, in yesterday's paper, a rumor which was current in the City, of a defalcation at a Public Institution. In making the notice, we refrained from naming the establishment, but a paragraph in the *Evening Post*, of last evening, expressly declares that the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb was the place intended to be indicated, and takes upon itself, on the authority of two Directors, to deny the truth of the report. The name having been thus published, it is proper for us to say that the rumor did refer to that Institution; and it is in place to add that further inquiries have convinced us that very serious misapprehensions existed in the mind of our informant. The report of troubles at the Institution originated in the fact that work upon the new building of the Deaf and Dumb Institution, on the upper end of the Island, was suspended for a time. The Board of Directors found that the system of construction by day's work was disadvantageous to the interests of the Institution, and the plan was accordingly changed to a contract system. In the interval, no work was done; and hence, we presume, the rumor of a final stoppage. The Superintendent of the new edifice, Mr. EDMUND B. PEET, is absolved from any imputation upon his character. The Directors, we understand, have adopted measures for prosecuting their enterprise at Fanwood. Stories have been in circulation at Carmansville to the effect that the Superintendent (not the President, who is altogether a different officer) has disposed of several cart-loads of the granite intended for building purposes; and it is well to say here that this report is circulated for the purpose of injuring the Institution. The Superintendents own the quarry in Maine from which the stone is procured, furnishes it at cost price, and has only disposed of such portions of the material as were not needed in the construction of the new building. The statement which we have already published would have had no more special application to this institution than to many others, had it not been made the subject of comment. As it is, we can readily see that there was sufficient foundation upon which to ground the report of troubles, which we are glad to believe were exaggerated.

The City's Meat Bill.

The consumers of beef and mutton will be interested in the reports of the Live-stock Markets, given in another column. These show the receipt, during the past week, of six thousand one hundred and fifty-four cattle, which, at an average net weight of 600 lbs., gives THREE MILLIONS SIX HUNDRED AND NINETY-TWO THOUSAND FOUR HUNDRED pounds of beef. The reported decline of one-half cent per lb. is equivalent to a saving of more than Eighteen Thousand Dollars.

Extending this comparison a little further, and allowing an average of only 5,000 beeves a week for all sold in the City, a difference of only one cent per pound will amount to more than one and a half million of dollars annually.

The receipts of sheep and lambs have also been enormous during the last six days. At three markets they amount to 19,246.

The reports from all parts of the country indicate that there will be no deficiency of either beef or mutton for many months to come, so that, although flour still remains about as high as ever, we shall at least have cheap meat in abundance. Let us be thankful for this favor—at least such of us as are not Grahamites. Those who are will not lack *for apples and potatoes*, and we can well afford to let our starving European neighbors have a large share of our surplus wheat—the balance of the grain bags the speculators of White Hall may keep on hand as footballs for their Winter amusement.

From New Mexico.

We publish elsewhere a budget of Santa Fé news. Governor MERIWETHER had arrived at Independence, *en route* for St. Louis. We learn from a correspondent, that on the 13th of September the Governor held a Council with the hostile Indians at Santa Fé. The Chiefs of the Jiccarilla and Huhnatche tribes were present, and made peaceful proposals. They promised to keep their people in subjection for the future, and a treaty was, on this condition, concluded with them. It will be seen that the election of GALLEGOS as delegate to Congress is to be contested on the ground of illegality.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Justice done at last—Our Correspondent's Statement in relation to the Pay of Gen. Scott Verified—Position of the Attorney General—The Purchase of Belligerent Ships—Liability of Government for its Agents—Postal Evasions, &c.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Oct. 30, 1855.

The whole country will rejoice to-morrow morning over the news that General SCOTT has been allowed his back pay as Lieutenant General from the date of his commission, the glorious day upon which he successfully assaulted the City of Vera Cruz and the Castle of San Juan d'Ulloa. That this justice was to be rendered the old hero, your readers were informed nearly a month ago; but the persistent denial of my statement to that effect, made by several of your cotemporaries, had the effect of creating a feeling of uncertainty quite as painful to the public mind as to him whose claim was held in suspense.

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL ON SCOTT'S PAY.

It is but just to Attorney-General CUSHING, to call attention at this time to the fact that his opinion was rendered in this case two months ago, and sustained the claim of the General for increased pay, while the press has teemed with most positive statements that his opinion was of a directly opposite character, and has abused him roundly and incessantly upon this false premise. Official propriety of course forbade any unofficial statement on his part, notwithstanding the charges against him were so easy of rebuttal. During several weeks past, the case has been detained in the Paymaster General's office, where quite a number of minor questions had to be investigated and disposed of. Hence the delay.

FRANCE ON THE PURCHASE OF BELLIGERENT SHIPS.

Parties disposed to purchase Russian merchant ships which may be war stayed in American ports, need have no apprehension of loss in consequence of the French Consul's fulmination at Boston. France is the only maritime power which clings to the false idea that ships of an enemy's construction, or which have been of enemy's ownership, are not to be regarded as neutrals unless transferred to subjects of neutral powers *prior* to the commencement of hostilities. She will receive no support in this doctrine from any nation of Europe,—and if she attempts to give it practical illustration so far as regards ships transferred in good faith to American purchasers, she will certainly meet decisive resistance at our hands.

A CASE IN POINT.

This very question was decided quite recently in the British High Court of Admiralty, in the case of *Johanna Emilia*, reported in LITTLE & BROWN'S English Law and Equity Reports, vol. 29, page 562. The vessel above named was captured as Russian, but claimed as the property of a Hamburger, by purchase, since the commencement of hostilities. Judge LUSHINGTON, in giving the opinion of the Court, says:

"With regard to the legality of the sale, assuming it to be *bona fide*, it is not denied that it is competent to neutrals to purchase the property of enemies in another country, whether consisting of ships or anything else. *They have a perfect right to do so, and no belligerent can override it.*"

LIABILITY OF GOVERNMENT FOR ITS AGENTS.

The opinion delivered by Judge SCARBOROUGH, of the Court of Claims, in the case of Capt. ISAAC SWAIN, has much interest for a large class of claimants against the Government, because it settles affirmatively the question whether Government is responsible for damages accruing to a citizen because of the error of a Government agent. The claimant in this case had a cargo of perishable stores for the use of the Army, which were detained by the Collector at Benicia, Cal., for duties—the Army Officer who was to receive them justly claiming that they were exempt. Pending the controversy between these two officers, the stores were spoiled. The Court rules that the case is a good one against the Government, if the facts are made out, and so orders testimony in the case to be taken.

CIRCULARS—POSTAL EVASIONS.

The Postmaster-General has decided that printed sheets in newspaper form, but consisting, in part, of a collection of business circulars, must pay the postage charged by law, upon unsealed circulars, for each circular contained therein. This, of course, amounts to a prohibition of that sort of publication, and very properly. The postage law discriminates between circulars and newspapers, in favor of the latter, upon the correct idea that Government ought foster the spread of intelligence throughout the country, and that men whose private interest is to be benefited by the Circular system of advertising through the mails, ought pay a reasonable price for the accommodation thus afforded them. It is not the *weight* of matter charged in either case, but its *character*. The sending of half a dozen or more circulars in one street, is simply an attempt to evade the purpose of the law, and ought be met precisely as is now proposed by the Department.

Rights of Literary Ladies.

Whatever question there may be as to the abstract rights of woman, there can be none whatever, we presume, that they have no right to commit literary larcenies upon each other. In the notice which we published yesterday, of *Graham's Magazine*, our extract was given of a sonnet to the Greek Slave, from an article contributed by Mrs. LEWIS, of Brooklyn. But we are informed by competent authority that the sonnet was written by MRS. E. OAKES SMITH, and was published by her some years ago, when POWERS' famous statue was first exhibited in this City. It requires no Solomon to pronounce a judgment in the case of this literary bantling, and, we presume, that Mrs. LEWIS will admit the mistake.

Interesting Political Statistics.

From an aggregate of the figures furnished to the NEW-YORK DAILY, SEMI-WEEKLY, and WEEKLY TIMES, at a very late hour last evening, by a vigilant and careful corps of reporters, the startling fact appears, that up to the moment the reporters ceased from their arduous labors, there were eight thousand seven hundred and thirty-six aspirants for small City offices in a state of feverish excitement, and nine hundred and eighty-one looking unpleasantly blue. Let it be understood that the figures we give do not include any of those who have received nominations from Conventions. They are all excited, and all cock-sure of winning. They are confined exclusively to that class of candidates who do not aspire to any office of sufficient importance, under the present system, to call for a gathering of delegates. The figures give simply the number and condition of those who work for the election of others who have received conventional nominations, with the hope of coming in for the pickings, if their favorites are successful. We have incurred the expense in this matter—which is inevitable whenever exclusive news is desirable—not because the offices these men seek to fill are the most important to the City, but because the men, *per se*, are among the most interesting specimens of our miscellaneous population. On the eve of an election they are decidedly the most sociable set of vagabonds you could wish to meet. The most trustworthy and influential of them always have from three to ten dollars of somebody else's money in their pockets, and there is no mouth so swollen that they will not invite it to sip with them; no nose so carbuncled that they refuse it free ingress to their snuff-box; no paw too soiled or horny for them to grasp with friendly squeeze, nor any coat so seedy too long at the same bar with them, if it has an unpledged vote in it. If well dressed themselves, and at such times they generally are, they invariably express great veneration for a man in shabby garments; and, without noticing the reflection upon themselves, conveyed through the compliment, declare well ventilated hats, coats, breeches and boots, to be the most satisfactory evidence of high-toned morality in their wearers. And as they know them to be first-rate fellows, they never fail to earnestly request them to take a little something hot and a choice cigar. Subsequently an uninterested assurance that Cheat-an-Grab-um, the candidate for Alderman in his Ward, is a real genuine out and out poor man's friend, and "goes dead agin them sweeping machines," is given, and followed by a remark, that if the laboring men of the Ward only knew their true interests they would go *en masse* for Cheat-an-Grab-um. They are earnest and cheerful so long as their candidate's money holds out, but if he fails to "pony up," as they call it, they become sad and express a conviction that "politics is a bad business, which hadn't ought to be followed by no man who can do better." There were, according to our figures, 981 of these disappointed persons in the City, and yet there was a vastly greater number who were still rejoicing in their ability to "treat all round." If they continue so until Tuesday the election in this City, at least, will be carried by a large majority.

Notice to the Inspectors of Election.

According to the law which was passed last Winter by the Legislature of this State, the following is the order in which the votes are to be canvassed this Fall:

First—The State officers, except Judiciary.
Second—State Senators.
Third—Members of Assembly.
Fourth—County and City Officers.
Fifth—Town and Ward officers.
Sixth—State and County Judicial officers.
Seventh—Police and Civil Justices.

The last box is probably unnecessary beyond the City of New-York. In the coming election, only five boxes will be used out of the City. They are the following, and must be canvassed in the order indicated by the figures:

1. State officers. 2. State Senators.
3. Members of Assembly. 4. County officers.
5. State and County Judicial officers.

As soon as the count of a box is made, the Chairman of the Inspectors must publicly announce the number of ballots found in the box, the name of the office, and the number cast for each person. Any departure from these rules is a violation of the general election law, and punishable as a misdemeanor.

Putnam County Politics.

The regular Democrats of Putnam County, in Convention on the 30th inst., nominated Hon. BENJAMIN BAILY for Assembly, IRA MEAD for Clerk, A. B. CRANE for Judge, and T. BREVOORT for Sheriff.

Columbia College—The Alumni at a Feast.

It will be pleasant tidings to the Alumni of Columbia College to know that eighty of their brethren had a comfortable season last night. Professor HENRY JAMES ANDERSON delivered the Annual Oration; Mr. S. WEIR ROOSEVELT the Poem; and the Banquet followed at the Saloon of PALETA. Speeches were made by President KING, Ex-President DUER, and a host of others, who said wise and witty things, and made people pleasant about the tables. The festival continued to a late hour, and, as a consequence, our report is crowded over.

The Goat Story Proves a Rearback.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The Washington-square goat story is not true. No better officer is to be found than he who is stationed at Washington-square. He is always on the spot when his duty requires him to be, and is entitled to the praise rather than the censure of so respectable a daily as the TIMES. S. D.

☞ Hosts of letters we get too late for use, simply because correspondents will direct personally their favors, instead of to the DAILY TIMES. The DAILY TIMES is always on hand—always awake. Pretty nearly every *person* on it, however, is supposed to sleep an hour or two daily, and to walk out and see the town at intervals. Address NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES—unless it is an offer of marriage, a proposition to fork over a thousand or two as a reward of merit, or something to that effect.

☞ We hear that EDWARD J. PHELPS, Esq., a distinguished member of the New-York Bar, son of the late Senator PHELPS and Second Comptroller of the Treasury under DANIEL WEBSTER, has removed to this City. He is to be associated with Alderman WAKEMAN and Mr. LATTING in a law firm.

☞ A rally of the Republicans of Boston was held on Tuesday evening in Faneuil Hall. The Hall was crowded in every part, and the proceedings were of the most animated nature.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

ANOTHER VERDICT IN FAVOR OF HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFE.

The last dispute relating to ownership of Safes, tested by fire, occurred at the destruction of Messrs. Hecker & Brother's Flour Mills, at Brooklyn, N. Y., on the morning of the 11th inst.

The following is the summing up of the testimony in this case, (a part of which has been given to the public through the Press) viz: In September, 1854, Messrs. Hecker & Brothers bought of S. C. Herring a safe, (weight about 2,700 pounds) for their flour mills in Brooklyn, which was made and filled in accordance with the patent known by the name of "Herring's Patent Champion Safe." On the 11th inst. the evening papers announced that the large and extensive flour mills of Messrs. Hecker & Brothers, in Brooklyn, known as the Island Mills, had been destroyed by fire. At about 5 o'clock the same evening the subscribers dispatched a young man in their employ to ascertain if their safe had been exposed to the fire, who, on his return, reported that the safe had been exposed to a very severe heat, but had been taken out of the burning ruins, and, upon being opened, the books, papers, &c., were found uninjured, as may be seen by the following certificate:

Messrs. S. C. HERRING & Co. NEW-YORK, Oct. 13, 1855.

GENTLEMEN: We take pleasure in stating that the Herring's Patent Safe, which we purchased from you about a year since, has been the means of preserving our books, papers, &c., from fire, at the destruction of our flour mill in Brooklyn, early on the morning of the 11th inst. The safe was exposed to a severe heat about eight hours, and when cooled off and opened, the contents were found to be totally uninjured. We cheerfully recommend your safe to public confidence. HECKER & BROTHER.

On the morning of the 18th inst., the following Card appeared in the newspapers:

NEW-YORK, Oct. 18, 1855.—I hereby certify, that on the afternoon of the 15th inst., I called at the place where the recent fire took place in Brooklyn, for the purpose of ascertaining the mark on the Safe that saved the books and papers of Messrs. Hecker & Brother. I there met a person in charge, who gave me his name as Reaney, to whom I made known my business. He replied *distinctly and clearly, twice*, that the plate on the Safe was marked "Wilder's Patent." A. J. HARRINGTON.

Sworn to before me, this 18th day of Oct., 1855.
N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

It was of little consequence to the subscribers, whether Mr. Harrington (a partner of B. G. Wilder & Co.) *was told* what he stated in his affidavit, or not, knowing as we did, that it was *not the fact*; but it was of importance as contradicting the statement of the certificate Messrs. Hecker & Brother had so politely furnished us; and also of importance to Mr. Reaney, therein named, who, on reading Mr. Harrington's affidavit, addressed us the following Card for publication:

NEW-YORK, Oct. 17, 1855.

The undersigned is the person referred to in Messrs. B. G. WILDER & CO.'S advertisement of this morning, as Messrs. Hecker & Brothers' clerk; and would say that one of the firm of B. G. Wilder & Co., questioned me in relation to the safe therein mentioned, but I never said or told him the safe was Wilder's Patent, or that any of Herring & Co.'s employes, or any other person, ever broke off any plates, (the safe was Herring's Patent,) and all the statements in said B. G. Wilder & Co.'s advertisement, as far as relates to their conversation with me, respecting said safe, are destitute of truth.

E. T. REANEY,
Superintendent Island Mills, Brooklyn.

In addition to the foregoing unmistakable evidences of the identity of the safe in dispute, the same safe (which has been taken of Messrs. Hecker & Brother, in part payment for a much larger one (can be seen in front of the subscribers' store, with the name in cast iron letters, as originally made, thus: "Herring Pt." "Safe." "N. Y." which the public are invited to call and examine, and judge for themselves when about to select a *Fire Proof Safe*, where such are most likely to be found.

S. C. HERRING & CO.,
Proprietors and Manufacturers of Herring's Patent Champion Safe, New-York.
Farrels & Herring, do. do. Philadelphia.
Roberts & Davis, do. do. St. Louis, Mo., and their authorized agents in most of the principal cities and villages in the United States and Canada.

LOOK! READ THE PRICES!!!

OVERCOATS of Cloths, Pilots, Beaver, &c., &c.	$4 50 to $25
TALMAS of Cloths, Lion Skins, Norway Coating, &c.	$5 00 to $20
BUSINESS and STREET COATS, NEW STYLES, from	$3 00 to $10
PANTS and RICH VELVET and CASHMERE VESTS	$1 00 to $10

Boys' Clothing in proportion, at OAK HALL! DE GROOT & SON, Nos. 84 and 86 Fulton-st.

THERE IS SOMETHING INDESCRIBABLY ELEGANT and attractive in one of KNOX'S hats—something that KNOX has a faculty of imparting to his head gear that other hatters do not understand. Place one of KNOX'S hats on your head, and your appearance is improved to such an extent that you are overcome by astonishment, while you at once become convinced that your comfort is heightened, and your pecuniary interests are greatly benefited. We can explain the latter cause by saying that KNOX'S hats cost but little, comparatively speaking, and that they last longer than anybody else's hats.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY WILL HOLD HIS REGULAR semi-weekly auction sale of Stocks and Bonds THIS DAY, (Thursday,) at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. For further particulars see his advertisement in another column. Catalogues may be obtained at the office, No. 4 Broad-st.

AMERICAN NOMINATIONS.
For Comptroller,
JOHN R. [illegible]
For Sheriff,
JOSEPH H. TOOKER.
For Governor of the Almshouse,
ISAAC J. OLIVER.
For Street Commissioner,
JOSEPH S. TAYLOR.
For Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies,
JOSEPH SOUTHWORTH.
For County Clerk,
ROBERT BEATTY, Jr.
For City Inspector,
GEORGE W. MORTON.
For Counsel to the Corporation,
LOUIS M. GLOVER.
For Judge of Supreme Court,
EDWARD P. COWLES.
For Judges of Superior Court,
MURRAY HOFFMAN, LEWIS B. WOODRUFF.
For Judge of Common Pleas,
ALEXANDER SPAULDING.
For Judge of Marine Court,
A. K. MAYNARD.
For Coroners,
DR. CYRUS RAMSAY,
DR. JOHN WITHERELL,
DR. FREDERICK W. PERRY,
DR. SAMUEL A. HILLS.

BLANKETS.
ENGLISH BLANKETS,
(Large size) $4 25 per pair.
PETERSON & HUMPHREY, No. 379 Broadway.

BARGAINS IN CARPETINGS.
Good Brussels, 85 cents per yard.
PETERSON & HUMPHREY,
No. 379 Broadway.

CARPETS.
HEAVY ENGLISH SUPERFINE,
6s. per yard.
PETERSON & HUMPHREY, No. 379 Broadway.

NATIVE WINES.—PARK'S SPARKLING CATAWBA—The rival of French Champagne, being more rich and fruity in flavor, and in every respect the most delicious Wine in either Hemisphere.

STILL OR DRY CATAWBA—Superior to German Hock Wine. Sold by the dozen or single bottle, by
BARNES & PARK, Sole Agents,
No. 304 Broadway, corner of Duane-st.

POLITICAL.—SAMUEL SHERMAN, ESQ., IS THE Independent Union candidate for Councilman of the Eleventh District, Sixth Ward. Mr. SHERMAN is a gentleman of character and talent, and a rapidly rising member of the legal profession, and fully entitled to the support and confidence of his constituency.

PIANO-FORTES AND MELODEONS!
Manufactured by
JOHN P. WAKE & CO.,
No. 187 Canal-st., near Varick-st.
Fully warranted for tone and workmanship equal to any in the City, and 20 per cent. less than Broadway prices.
N. B.—Second-hand pianos at great bargains.

CARPETS! CARPETS!! CARPETS!!!
Superb Medallion Velvet Carpets from the Paris Exhibition.
English Brussels 7s. per yard.
50,000 yards
Ingrains, 3s, 4d., 4s. 6s. per yard, at
HIRAM ANDERSON'S No. 99 Bowery.

TUTTLE'S EMPORIUM
OF
English, French, German and American
FANCY GOODS, NOVELTIES AND TOYS,
No. 345 Broadway.

SMITH BROTHERS,
ONE-PRICE CLOTHING STORES,
Nos. 122 and 140 Fulton-st., New-York.
The price is marked on all the goods in plain figures.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES.—THE above celebrated Safes, with Hall's Patent Powder Proof Lock, are an improvement upon all improved fireproof Safes, and other Safes, hence the name "Champion." Their triumphs the world already know, and their history is their eulogy. All genuine Champion Safes have a gilded plate upon them bearing the name "HERRING'S PATENT," same as the one which recently preserved the Books and Papers of Messrs. Hecker & Brothers, at the destruction of their great Flour Mills, Brooklyn, which can be seen with all the plates upon it as when sold and taken from the ruins. Call, examine and compare the Champion with the Wilder's Salamander and other new and second-hand Safes, now on sale at reduced prices, at the old established Iron Safe Depot, Green Block, Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water, corner of Pine-st.
SILAS C. HERRING & CO.

STEARNS & MARVIN'S
WILDER PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES.
Thirteen years in use and have never failed to preserve their contents from the ravages of fire. These Safes secured by Bramah's La Belle Lock, which is proof against powder and burglars. For sale by
STEARNS & MARVIN,
No. 146 Water-st., New-York.

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES, WITH the best Patent Powder and Burglar-Proof Locks.
THE BEST FIRE-PROOF SAFE IN THE WORLD,
the same that was awarded the Prize Medal in 1851, at the World's Fair in London.
Depôt, No. 122 Water-st., near Wall-st., New-York.
B. G. WILDER & CO.,
Patentees and Manufacturers.

DEFIANCE SALAMANDER SAFES.—ROBERT M. PATRICK is the sole manufacturer in the United States of the above celebrated safes and patent powder-proof defiance locks and cross-bars. Depôt No. 192 Pearl-st., one door below Maiden-lane.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE AND BURGLAR-proof Safe, with Hall's patent powder-proof lock. Both received prize medals at the World's Fair, London, 1851, Crystal Palace, New-York, 1853-'54. SILAS C. HERRING & Co., Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., New-York.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—THE IMPORTANT fact is beginning to be understood that SINGER'S latest improved Sewing Machines, running at double speed, do so much more work in a day, and do it so much better than any other machines, that no other kind is worth taking as a gift. The manufacture of SINGER'S Machines has been doubled within a month, and yet the demand more than keeps pace with the increase. For every description of sewing they are unequaled.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway.

SEVENTY-FIVE THOUSAND.
A VERY LARGE EXTRA EDITION OF THE SUNDAY COURIER will be published on SUNDAY, the 4th inst., for City circulation, expressly for election week. Advertisers who wish to avail themselves of this splendid opportunity for reaching the public eye, can be accommodated at a very reasonable rate. Apply early.
JAMES L. SMITH & CO., No. 19 Spruce-st.

CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE, WIGS AND TOUPEES stand preëminent above all competition. A suite of elegant private rooms for applying his famous dye, the greatest standard article of its kind throughout the world. His new style of wigs and toupees are perfection itself. Wholesale and retail at CRISTADORO'S, No. 6 Astor House.

WIGS, WIGS, WIGS.
BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees surpass, in elegance and variety, all in the known world. The perfection of practical science and beauty, combining the grand desideratum, ease and durability. Also, BATCHELOR'S famed Moldavia Cream, for preserving and stimulating the hair.
BATCHELOR, No. 233 Broadway.

CLOCKS! CLOCKS!! CLOCKS!!!—PARIS MADE and very beautiful; some that, in addition to keeping the time of day, record the day of the week, day of the month, month of the year, and changes of the moon.
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
Marble Stores, Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway.

RICH BRONZE CLOCKS, CANDELABRAS, DINNER and tea sets, received this day per ship *Switzerland*, together with a great variety of French fancy goods of entirely new designs, for sale cheap. Also, a large and beautiful assortment of chandeliers and gas fixtures.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT, No. 561 and 563 Broadway.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.—WE OFFER THE LARGEST assortment of plain white and richly decorated French china ever exhibited in New-York, embracing dinner, dessert and tea ware—prices at the lowest possible remunerating rates. W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
Marble Stores, Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THE ORIGINAL, THE Reliable, the Infallible—the admiration of the critical, the envy of imitators. True to Nature without the least injury to hair or skin, and to counteract the evil effects of bad Dyes. Made and sold, or applied, (in 9 private rooms,) at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 233 Broadway.

LADIES' BEST KID-GLOVES AT 50 CENTS.—1,000 dozen ladies' superior kid-gloves will be opened, this day, at 4s.; 300 dozen gents' do., at 5s. The above were slightly spotted on board of the ship, and are worth 1s. and 8s. per pair.
E. H. LEADBEATER & CO., No. 347 Broadway.

SILKS! SILKS!—A LARGE LOT OF RICH SILKS from auction, will be opened to-day; also, five cases printed de laines, from 1s. to 4s.—worth double the price asked.
E. H. LEADBEATER & CO., No. 347 Broadway.

SUPERIOR WINTER CLOTHING.—FRESH, FASHIONABLE, well-made and cheap. A splendid stock of overcoats, business coats, pantaloons and vests, made up for the present season, and now in store, at our celebrated cheap old house, Nos. 33 and 35 John-st., corner of Nassau.
DEVLIN & JESSUP.

GAS FIXTURES! GAS FIXTURES!!—VARIETY increased. Over three hundred different patterns of chandeliers. Prices thus duly competitive.
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
Marble Stores, Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway.

CURTAIN MATERIALS AND WINDOW SHADES of every description, the best assortment in the City, for sale by KELTY & FERGUSON,
Importers and Manufacturers, No. 291 Broadway.

EMBROIDERIES, FROM AUCTION, AT A GREAT sacrifice. E. H. LEADBEATER & CO., No. 347 Broadway, will offer, this day, a large stock of rich embroidered collars, sleeves, bands, &c., at half their real value.

NO OLD STOCK! ALL NEW GOODS.—VELVET Tapestry and Brussels, selling at great bargains, at
ARTHUR DONNELLY'S, No. 98 Bowery.

JUST RECEIVED.—A MAGNIFICENT ASSORTMENT of English Druggetting and Felt, at
ARTHUR DONNELLY'S, No. 98 Bowery.

[illegible] MOULIN[illegible] [illegible] HAIR RE[illegible] [illegible] will quiet [illegible] Sold by A. [illegible] Broadway, and by all druggists.

[illegible] Complexion [illegible] pimples, and freckles from the [illegible] BALM OF THOUSAND FLOWERS [illegible] & CO., Franklin-square, Proprietors. For [illegible] Broadway, and RUSHTON, No. 10 [illegible] and No. 170 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

[illegible] Cure for Consumption.—RUSHTON'S Cod-liver Oil is the only article that has ever [illegible] reputation for this disease. None genuine without FREDERICK V. RUSHTON'S name in full on each bottle. No. 10 Astor House, No. 417 Broadway, New-York; No. 170 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

A Word of Caution.—We are satisfied that in a majority of cases where coughs terminate in consumption, a resort to some potent yet simple remedy, like WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY, would have saved the life and health of the sufferers.

Mercantile Library Association.—Members desirous of joining either of the following Classes: [illegible]—By Prof. A. BARNETT; [illegible]—By Señor JUAN BARCELLO; [illegible]—By M. [illegible]; [illegible]—By Dr. [illegible]; [illegible]—By Mr. T. C. LELAND; Vocal Music—By Signor F. BAILINI; [illegible]—By Mr. A. H. WHEELER; [illegible]—By Mr. THOMAS JONES; [illegible]—By Prof. J. W. J. Howe; Fencing—By Mons. A. SERVATIUS; Commercial Arithmetic—By Mr. THOMAS JONES; Musical Composition and Harmony—By Mons. E. GIRAC; Gymnastics—By Mr. C. F. OTIGNON; Penmanship—By Mr. W. H. DIAMOW—will leave their names and address at the Library, or the Lower Office, No. 8 Nassau-st.

FLOYD CLARKSON, Chairman Class Committee.

Crystal Palace Fair.—Promenade Concert by Dodworth's Full Band, THIS (Thursday) EVENING. PROGRAMME.

1. The Wedding March from "Midsummer Night's Dream,"	Mendelssohn
2. Overture—"Les Chasses,"	Mehul
3. Scena ed Aria—"D'amor sull'ali rosi," from "Il Trovatore,"	Verdi
4. "Amelia Polka,"	Thomas
5. "Adelaide"—Obligato for the tenor Oboe Corno. (Cornet Band accompaniment.)	Beethoven
6. "Coro d'introduzione, Or co dadi ma fra poco," from "Il Trovatore,"	Verdi
7. Grand Quickstep from "Rip Van Winkle,"	George W. Bristow
8. Quartette from "Rigoletto," "Bella figlia dell amore,"	Verdi
9. "The Advance" March	Gungl
10. Pot Pourri from "Robert le Diable,"	Meyerbeer
11. "The Last Rose of Summer,"	Old Air
12. "The Firemen's March,"	Jullien

Tickets may be had at the Music Store of WM. HALL & SON, No. 239 Broadway, corner of Park-place.

Electro-Chemical Foot-Baths.—My rooms are now open to patients for the administering of these baths warranted to extract from the human body mercury, lead, or any other mineral that may be in it. Office hours from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.

SAM. B. SMITH, Electro-Magnetic Therapeutist, No. 77 Canal-st., New-York.

All orders for the apparatus promptly executed.

Rev. Dr. Baird, who has recently returned from Europe, will deliver a lecture before the Jersey City Young Men's Christian Association, on TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 6, in the First Presbyterian Church, corner Washington and Sussex sts. Subject—France. Admission 25 cents. Lecture to commence at 7½ o'clock.

ERWIN J. CRANE, Chairman Lecture Com.

[illegible] Practical and Philosophical Treatise on the Hair.—Its Nature, Growth, Diseases and Remedies given gratis to purchasers of his infallible ONGUENT, for the growth and beauty of the Hair, removing Dandruff, allaying all irritations of the Skin. Sold at No. 1 Barclay-st., No. 45 Nassau-st., New-York; No. 175 and No. 247 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, and at E. R. T. WILLIAMS', Druggist, Broad-st., Newark, New-Jersey.

[illegible] Instantaneous Hair Dye.—Four shillings a box, black or brown, best in use, natural in color, no fade. Sold at No. 1 Barclay-st., No. 45 Nassau-st., New-York; No. 175 and 247 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; and at E. R. T. WILLIAMS', Druggist, Broad-st., Newark, N. J.

Superior Trees.—WM. R. PRINCE & CO., Flushing, N. Y., offer their unrivaled collection of Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Plants. For price and Catalogues, apply by mail, or to C. M. SAXTON & CO., No. 140 Fulton-st.

Mercantile Library Association.—MR. W. M. THACKERAY will deliver his first lecture THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock. Subject—George the First. Single admission tickets 75 cents. Can be obtained at the door, (if not previously disposed of.)

Dusseldorf Gallery, No. 497 Broadway.—This delightful place of resort is rapidly winning its way to popular favor. It is now one of the principal attractions of the City. It should be visited by all. Open day and evening.

American Institute.—A stated meeting of the members of this Institute will be held at its rooms, No. 351 Broadway, THIS (Thursday) EVENING, Nov. 1, at 7½ o'clock. HENRY MEIGS, Recording Secretary.

PERSONAL.

[illegible]—Change at once, as my young friend of Wall-st. is sharp. It is a fact about H. I. (inform.) X. L. N., [illegible].

POLITICAL.

MUNICIPAL REFORM MASS MEETING.—To the Electors of the City of New-York, without distinction of party:

We, the undersigned, invite the electors of New-York to assemble in the Metropolitan Theatre, on the evening of THURSDAY next, the 1st of November, at 7½ o'clock, to adopt measures to ensure the success of the MUNICIPAL REFORM NOMINATIONS.

Several gentlemen, familiar with our municipal abuses, have accepted invitations to address the meeting, setting forth the extent and nature of the corrupt practices which have brought so great a reproach upon the fair fame of our City.

Peter Cooper,	Leonard W. Kipp,
Thomas Suffern,	W. M. Pritchard,
Aaron Vanderpoel,	Willard L. Felt,
Thomas B. Stillman,	Charles G. Havens,
Henry Erben,	Benjamin Tredwell,
John L. Mason,	Mulford Martin,
Richard A. Reading,	Orison Blunt,
William H. Hoople,	Elias H. Herrick,
John Ridley,	Chas. A. Sherman,
Alfred Pell,	John W. Farmer,
John J. Phelps,	Gardiner Cushman,
Thomas M. Partridge,	James Brown,
George B. Butler,	H. M. Schieffelin,
A. F. Ockershausen,	George Greer,
Burtis Skidmore,	Wm. Van Hook,
Noah Worrall,	James W. Gerard,
Martin Zabriskie,	Pelatiah Perrit,
W. D. Murphy,	Daniel D. Lord,
James Boorman,	John Stephenson.

SECOND ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.
THIRD AND SIXTH WARDS.
REGULAR WHIG NOMINATION.
FOR ASSEMBLY,
PIERRE C. VAN WYCK.

DEMOCRATIC WHIG NOMINATIONS.
Comptroller—ROBERT T. HAWS.
Sheriff—WILLIAM S. DUKE.
Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies—J. L. DODGE.
County Clerk—GEO. E. SHERWOOD.
Street Commissioner—JAS. DEWEY.
Counsel to Corporation—THEO. E. TOMLINSON.
City Inspector—CHRISTIAN W. SCHAFFER.
Governor of Almshouse—WM. H. ALBERTSON.
Coroners—Dr. JOHN IVES, CHARLES MISSING, Dr. FREDERICK W. PERRY, Dr. SAMUEL A. HILLS.
Justice of Supreme Court—EDWARD P. COWLES.
Justices of Superior Court—LEWIS B. WOODRUFF, MURRY HOFFMAN.
Justice of Common Pleas—CAMBRIDGE LIVINGSTON.
Justice of Marine Court—CHAS. E. BIRDSALL.
By order of the Whig General Committee.
WILLIAM HALL, Chairman.

MUNICIPAL REFORM NOMINATIONS.—

Comptroller	AZARIAH C. FLAGG.
County Clerk	DOUGLAS LEFFINGWELL.
Sheriff	JAMES C. WILLET.
Street Commissioner	DANIEL EWEN.
Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies	JOSEPH SOUTHWORTH.
City Inspector	JOHN H. GRISCOM, M. D.
Counsel to Corporation	LORENZO B. SHEPARD.
Governor of Almshouse	C. GODFREY GUNTHER.
Coroners	ALANSON S. JONES, M. D.; FREDERICK W. PERRY; H. N. WILHELM; EDWARD D. CONNERY.
Justice Supreme Court	JAMES R. WHITING.
Justices Superior Court	MURRAY HOFFMANN; LEWIS B. WOODRUFF.
Judge Common Pleas	CAMBRIDGE LIVINGSTON.
Judge Marine Court	CHARLES E. BIRDSALL.

The Executive Committee will meet EVERY EVENING, at their rooms, No. 385 Broadway, to receive reports from the Ward Committees.

PETER COOPER, Chairman.
H. M. SCHIEFFELIN, Secretary.

TEMPERANCE AND REFORM.—All who are in favor of the nominations made by the IXth Ward Temperance Alliance and Reform Committees, J. [illegible] and J. W. BUSH, Chairmen, are invited to meet at Bleecker Building, corner of Morton and Bleecker sts., THIS EVENING, Nov. 1, at 7½ o'clock. Addresses by H. J. Browne, Esq., of Ohio, W. H. Burleigh, Esq., and Rev. C. J. WARREN. Seats will be provided for ladies.

New-York, Oct. 31, 1855.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES:

SIR—A report has been extensively circulated that my name has been withdrawn as a candidate for the office of Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies. I take this opportunity to say such is not the case. I am still in the field, and shall use all honorable means in my power to secure my election. Yours very respectfully,

JACOB L. DODGE.

POLITICAL.

CITY DEMOCRATIC ALLIANCE NOMINATIONS.—For Judge of the Court of Appeals, [illegible]; for Justice of the Supreme Court for the First Judicial District—EDWARD P. COWLES.

Justices of the Superior Court of the City of New-York—MURRAY HOFFMAN and LEWIS B. WOODRUFF.

Justice of the Court of Common Pleas—ALEXANDER SPAULDING.

Justice of the Marine Court—RICHARD REED.

Governor of the Almshouse—ISAAC J. OLIVER.

Street Commissioner—JOSEPH S. TAYLOR.

Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies—JOSEPH SOUTHWORTH.

County Clerk—ROBERT BEATTY, Jr.

City Inspector—DR. JOHN H. GRISCOM.

Counsel to Corporation—LOUIS N. GLOVER.

Coroners—DR. CYRUS RAMSAY, DR. ALANSON S. JONES, DR. FREDERICK W. PERRY, DR. JOHN WITHERELL.

EXTRACT FROM THE MINUTES of the meeting of the MUNICIPAL REFORM COMMITTEE, held at the University 22d October, 1855:

Resolved, That the Committee cordially indorse and approve the nomination of WILLIAM TRUSLOW, Esq., as a candidate for Councilman in the 48th Council District, (XVIIth Ward.) Mr. Truslow having discharged the duties of that office during the past year with signal fidelity to the public interests, thereby proving himself at honest and capable, and we commend him to the confidence and support of his constituents, as a reliable and consistent friend of genuine Reform in City affairs; also,

Resolved, That this Committee indorse the nomination of Mr. DANIEL T. MACFARLANE, as Councilman for the 50th Council District, (XVIIth Ward.)

H. M. SCHIEFFELIN, Secretary.

REGULAR DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS CITY AND COUNTY TICKET.

Sheriff	WILLIAM N. McINTYRE.
County Clerk	RICH'D B. CONNOLLY.
Coroners	HIERONYMUS N. WILHELM; EDWARD D. CONNERY; ROBERT GAMBLE; THOMAS WHELAN.
Comptroller	PHILIP W. ENGS.
Street Commissioner	HENRY H. HOWARD.
Com. Repairs and Supplies	NATHANIEL S. SELAH.
City Inspector	ALEXANDER F. VACHE.
Counsel to the Corporation	JOHN B. HASKIN.
Governor of Alms House	C. GODFREY GUNTHER.

JUDICIARY TICKET.

Judges Court of Appeals	SAMUEL L. SELDEN, (Long Term.) JOHN WILLARD, (Short Term, to fill vacancy.)
Justice of Supreme Court	JAMES R. WHITING.
Justices Superior Court	MICHAEL ULSHOEFFER; JONAS B. PHILLIPS.
Judge Court Common Pleas	JOHN R. BRADY.
Justice of Marine Court	GEORGE F. ALDEN.

EIGHTH-WARD WHIG AND REFORM NOMINATIONS:

Alderman—WILLIAM TUCKER.

Councilmen— Dist. 17	JACOB W. CORNWELL.
Dist. 18	WILLIAM P. HILLIARD.
Dist. 19	WILLIAM BOGERT.
Dist. 20	LEDYARD AVERY.

Assessor—ANDREW BLEAKLEY.
Constables—WILLIAM B. JONES, JOHN WILDEY.
Commissioner of Schools—ELIPHALET BOOTMAN.
Trustees—A. M. L. SCOTT, HENRY A. MORGAN.
Inspector—CHARLES C. DYER.

Inspectors of Election.

First District	Wm. E. Van Norden, John M. Smith.
Second District	James M. Murray, Hart B. Weed.
Third District	J. W. Allen, William Montgomery.
Fourth District	S. H. Williamson, William Franks.
Fifth District	Benjamin Hendrickson, S. Underhill.
Sixth District	James Shaw, Thomas Seward.
Seventh District	William McK. Chapman, Wm. Moir.
Eighth District	John Forshay, Benjamin S. Foster.

EIGHTH WARD MUNICIPAL REFORM ASSOCIATION.—At a meeting held at the St. Nicholas Hotel on Monday Evening, Oct. 29, the following nominations were made for Ward Officers:

Alderman	WILLIAM TUCKER.
Councilmen— Dist. XVII.	JONAS N. PHILLIPS.
Dist. XVIII	JAMES E. COLGROVE.
Dist. XIX	WILLIAM BOGERT.
Dist. XX	LEDYARD AVERY.
Assessor	NAHUM W. ALLARD.
Constables	ABRAHAM MOSES; WILLIAM B. JONES.
School Commissioner	ELIPHALET BOOTMAN.
Inspector	CHARLES C. DYER.
Trustees	ALEXAND'R M. L. SCOTT; HENRY A. MORGAN.

It was resolved that any other professing to be Reform nominations are unauthorized by the General Reform Committee. HENRY ERBEN, Chairman.

WM. H. ARMSTRONG, Secretary.

The above Aldermen and Councilmen are approved of by the General Committee.

PETER COOPER Chairman.
H. M. SCHIEFFELIN, Secretary.

SIXTEENTH WARD WHIG NOMINATIONS.—For Alderman—SAML. DELAMATER.

For Councilmen.

Forty-second District	HENRY JENKINS.
Forty-third District	AUGUSTUS BOORAEM.
Forty-fourth District	WILLIAM H. BULL.
Forty-fifth District	CHARLES S. WATROUS.

For Assessor—EDWARD FERRIAN.
For Constables—CORNELIUS R. CHICHESTER, WM. JACKSON.
Commissioner Common Schools—JOHN DELAMATER.
For Inspector Common Schools—EDWIN SMITH.
For Trustee Common Schools—B. C. WANDELL, WM. GOOD.
By order of the Whig Ward Committee.
ABRAM PEARCE, Chairman.
WILLIAM GOOD, T. CHRISTY, Jr., Secretaries.

WHEREAS—It has appeared in the public prints at different times within the last few days, as well as by bills posted around the Ward, that there is a Candidate for Councilman of the XLVIth District, XVIIth Ward, and a candidate for Constable, purporting to be the regular Democratic Whig Candidates for the above named offices, be it therefore,

Resolved, That the Democratic Whig Ward Committee of the XVIIth Ward hereby repudiates the nomination of JOHN CALLAN for Councilman of the XLVIth District, and of WM. BIXBY for Constable of the XVIIth Ward, they not being the Whig Candidates that were chosen at the regular Democratic Whig Convention of the XVIIth Ward, held at Kirk's Bowery Hotel on the 3d October; therefore,

Resolved, That the Ward Committee hereby certify that JOHN W. T. VAN RIPER is the only Democratic Whig candidate for Councilman of the XLVIth District, XVIIth Ward, and VARNUM S. MILLS and BENJAMIN MERRITT for Constables. JAMES L. BERRIEN,
Chairman of XVIIth Ward Whig Committee.
JOHN LYNES, Secretary.
WILLIAM FARDON,
Chairman of the Whig Charter Convention.
JOHN LYNES, Secretary.

TWENTY-SECOND WARD DEMOCRATIC WHIG RATIFICATION MEETING.—Will be held at the house of C. Carson, corner of 70th-st. and Broadway, on TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 30th, at 7½ o'clock, when the following ticket will be submitted for your adoption:

Alderman—WM. B. DRAKE.
Councilman—59th District—FRANCIS B. GUEST.
Assessor—JAMES E. COULTER.
Constables—MICAJAH M. STANIELS, REUBEN T. JOHNSON.
School Commissioner—D. W. C. McCLOSKEY.
Trustees—ROBERT McCORD, and CHARLES WILLMOTS.
Inspector—JOHN CORMACK.

A mass meeting will also be held at the Eagle Brewery, 44th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., on FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 2, at 7½ o'clock. The meetings will be addressed by able speakers. By order,

JOHN W. MARTIN, Chairman.
WILLIAM REYNOLDS, Secretary.

MUNICIPAL REFORM NOMINATIONS.—No Party Politics in City affairs—thorough Reform in all Departments of the City Government.

Comptroller—AZARIAH C. FLAGG.
County Clerk—DOUGLAS LEFFINGWELL.
Sheriff—JAMES C. WILLETT.
Street Commissioner—DANIEL EWEN.
Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies—JOSEPH SOUTHWORTH.
City Inspector—JOHN H. GRISCOM.
Counsel to Corporation—LORENZO B. SHEPARD.
Governor of Almshouse—C. GODFREY GUNTHER.
Coroners—ALANSON S. JONES, M. D., H. N. WILHELM, M. D., FRED. W. PERRY, M. D., EDWARD D. CONNERY.
Justice Supreme Court—JAMES R. WHITING.
Justices Superior Court—MURRAY HOFFMAN, LEWIS B. WOODRUFF.
Judge Common Pleas—CAMBRIDGE LIVINGSTON.
Justice Marine Court—CHARLES E. BIRDSALL.
PETER COOPER, Chairman.
H. M. SCHIEFFELIN, Secretary.

REPUBLICAN REFORM NOMINATIONS—TWENTY-SECOND WARD:

Alderman	SAMUEL FLEET.
Councilmen (Dis. LIX.)	ROBERT H. SHANNON.
Assessors	JOTHAM WILSON, Sen.; AUGUSTUS L. WOOD.
Constables	MICAJAH M. STANIELS; JOTHAM WILSON, Jr.
School Commissioner	D. W. C. McCLOSKY.
School Trustees	JOEL SPARKS; JOSEPH BUNTING.
School Inspector	GEORGE McALISTER.

THE REPUBLICANS OF THE FIFTH WARD—Who support the action of the late Republican State Convention, will meet at No. 412 Broadway, corner of Lispenard-st., on THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 1, at 8 o'clock.

WM. G. WEST, JOHN H. DENNISTON,
JAS. KENNEDY, JAS. FAIRMAN.

THE SEVENTH WARD REPUBLICAN CLUB—Will meet at the corner of Rutgers and Madison sts., EVERY EVENING, until after election.

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I. O. O. F.—THE R. W. GRAND LODGE OF SOUTHERN NEW-YORK will hold its regular stated session in the room, corner Grand and Centre sts., on THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 1, at 7½ o'clock. By order. JOHN J. DAVIES, Grand Secretary.

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N. B.—New Classes and Courses of Lectures organized every month, or as soon as a sufficient number of pupils have entered their names.

EVENING ENTERTAINMENTS.

The first literary *soirée* will take place on the 15th inst. A Lecture delivered in French, by P. ARPIN. Subject of the Lecture—*Tragedy and the Tragic Actresses in France, up to Rachel.*

Invitations for the above Lecture to be had by previous application to M. or Mrs. ARPIN. Gentlemen admitted. For further particulars, apply at No. 44 Irving-place. Circulars at D. Appleton & Co.'s, Roe Lockwood & Son's, F. W. Christern's, Booksellers; Goupil & Co.'s, Printsellers, &c., &c.

OPENING OF CHAMBERS-STREET.—The Inhabitants of the IVth, Vth, and VIth Wards, opposed to the extension of Chambers-st., which will impose upon us large assessments, for the benefit of a few speculators, are requested to attend a meeting on FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 2, 1855, at 7½ o'clock, at Warren Hall, No. 18 Oliver-st., next door from the corner of Henry-st. By order of the Committee.

JEWS' THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY AND SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTE.—An election for three Trustees will take place at their rooms on the 4th proximo, at 4 o'clock P. M., to serve for three years, in place of Class No. 3. By order of the President.

BENJ. NATHAN, Secretary.

NEW-YORK BIBLE SOCIETY.—A regular meeting of the Board of Managers will be held at the American Bible Society's House, Astor-place, THIS (Thursday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock P. M.

JAMES C. HOLDEN, Recording Secretary.

DRY GOODS.

SILKS! SILKS!!
BOWEN, McNAMEE & CO.
NEW-YORK.

Invite the attention of merchants generally to their EXTENSIVE STOCK of rich SILK and FANCY GOODS, adapted to the FALL TRADE, embracing the newest and most desirable styles imported this season. Particular attention is requested to their assortment of DRESS FABRICS, ordered expressly for their very best City and Interior trade. It is believed that no Silk Importing and Jobbing House in the country can offer superior inducements. Now in store a full assortment of Silks, Merinoes, Mouslin de Laines, Ribbons, Shawls, Laces, Embroidery, White Goods, Dress Trimmings, and every other description of merchandise usually kept in a Silk House.

ELEGANT MILLINERY
STYLES FOR WINTER.

A magnificent assortment of Ladies' and Misses' Bonnets, made from the finest Lyons velvet, and every other fashionable fabric, designed
FOR WINTER WEAR.

Will be on exhibition for the inspection of the ladies of New-York and vicinity, on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, Oct. 31 and Nov. 1.

The above will comprise all the latest novelties of the season, both imported and of my own manufacture, and ladies in search of the newest and most unique styles are respectfully invited to an examination of my stock.

WILLIAM BROWN,
No. 449 Broadway, between Grand and Broome sts.

LADIES' FANCY FURS.

BACKUS, OSBORNE & CO., Nos. 51 and 53 MAIDEN-LANE, offer at WHOLESALE OR RETAIL an extensive assortment of FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC FURS AND SKINS, and invite the attention of purchasers to their stock of MANTILLAS, CAPES, VICTORINES, MUFFS, &c., which have been manufactured in SUPERIOR STYLE and after the most approved patterns, EXPRESSLY FOR CITY RETAIL TRADE.

STATEN ISLAND
FANCY DYEING ESTABLISHMENT,
OFFICE NO. 3 JOHN-ST.,
(TWO DOORS FROM BROADWAY.)

SOLICITS ORDERS for dyeing merinoes, paramattas, delaines, and silk, woolen and fancy goods of every description.

Satin and taffeta ribbons, gimps, fringes, galloons and other trimmings, dyed and refinished with great success.

BARRETT, NEPHEWS & CO.,
No. 3 John-st., New-York, two doors from Broadway.

HOUSEKEEPERS' GOODS.
An extensive
AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT,
Comprising
SATIN DAMASK TABLE DIAPERS AND CLOTHS,
NAPKINS AND TOWELING,
PILLOW CASING, SHEETING AND SHIRTING,
FLANNEL BLANKETS,
Just received from auction.
CHARLES G. HOOK, No. 380 Bowery.

MERINO AND SAXONY PALIDS.
BROCHE AND STELLA,
LONG AND SQUARE SHAWLS,
FROM AUCTION.
600 Rich BROCHE SHAWLS, long and square.
600 Rich STELLA SHAWLS, from $7 to $10.
500 Pieces Rich MERINO and SAXONY PLAIDS, from 4s. to 6s.
ALL RARE BARGAINS.
CHARLES G. HOOK, No. 380 Bowery.

FASHIONABLE DRESS TRIMMINGS.

Brocade, Moire antique, velvet, fringes, and every other variety of fashionable dress trimmings.
25 PER CENT. BELOW REGULAR PRICES.
Also, a full assortment of
RICH BONNET AND TRIMMING RIBBONS,
At equally low prices. LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259, and 261 Grand-st.,
And new Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

FASHIONABLE DRESS SILKS.

On MONDAY, Oct. 29, will be added to our already large assortment
500 PIECES NEW STYLES
rich Brocades, plain and Satin Plaids, Moire Antiques, &c.
ALSO, AN IMMENSE QUANTITY
low priced Plaid, Striped and plain Silks.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
and new Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

GREAT SALE OF FRENCH EMBROIDERIES—Commencing on THURSDAY, Nov. 1.—JAMES FRANCE, No. 706 Broadway, begs to announce the receipt of a very large assortment of French Needle-worked Goods, consisting of Collars on Swiss and Jaconet; Collars and Sleeves to match, in sets; Caps, Breakfast Sets, Swiss and Cambric Bands, &c., &c. Ladies are respectfully invited to examine this stock, as the goods have been bought on such terms as enable us to offer them at one-half the usual prices.

WINTER WEAR.—Particular attention is solicited to our productions for Gentlemen's Fall and Winter wear, comprising Overcoats in various new styles, Talmas, Business Coats, &c., in the manufacture of which we have been actuated by a determination to retain the supremacy of this establishment.

WM. T. JENNINGS & CO., No. 231 Broadway,
opposite the Park fountain.

NEW DRESS TRIMMING RIBBONS, &c.—MILLINERY GOODS.—We shall open our new Winter styles on THURSDAY, Oct. 30.

M. H. LICHTENSTEIN,
No. 80 Bowery, corner of Hester-st.

P. S.—My store will be closed every Saturday.

CORSETS—CORSETS—CORSETS.—Ladies getting new Fall dresses, in order to insure a good fit, should procure a pair of Mrs. GAYNOR'S celebrated and elegant FRENCH WOVE CORSETS, (not German.) Ladies should observe the difference. No. 65 3d-av., near 10th-st.

LADIES WHO WANT THEIR HANDS BLEACHED and made soft, and who desire a cure for chapped hands, should purchase a pair of India rubber gloves, and they will have them. They are for sale at all rubber stores throughout the Union, and at the depôt, No. 56 John-st., up stairs, New-York.

D. M. KNIGHT & CO., IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS, No. 28 Vesey-st., (near Church-st.,) New-York, Will sell BUTTONS; Shell, Horn and Rubber COMBS, PINS, NEEDLES, BRUSHES, TAPES, BOBBINS, FANS and a great variety of small wares. CHEAP FOR CASH.

A LARGE QUANTITY OF CAST OFF CLOTHING WANTED.—THOMAS D. CONROY, licensed to buy second-hand clothing of every description. Gentlemen having large or small lots will receive the very highest price for them by calling at the store, or addressing THOMAS D. CONROY, No. 491 Pearl-st.

LADIES—Will please bear in mind when purchasing Dry Goods, that BURGESS, No. 116 Canal-st., is selling Stella Shawls at $5; Black Silks, 4s.; Plaid and Stripe Silks, 5s.; All-Wool De Laines, 2s. 6d.; All-Wool Plaids, 5s.; Mous. de Laines, 12½c. Don't forget the number—No. 116 Canal-st.

REDUCED PRICES.—WATCHES, JEWELRY, DIAMONDS AND SILVERWARE.

The undersigned, for the last eighteen years a well known dealer and importer, offers for sale all goods in his line at lower prices, for the same quality, than any other house in New-York, Philadelphia, or any other city, and will send by mail or express,

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.,

to all parts of the United States, free of charge. All goods warranted as represented. Orders by mail (post-paid) faithfully attended to.

WATCHES.

DAGUERREOTYPE WATCHES	$100	to	$150
JURGENSON WATCHES, genuine, warranted	150	to	250
COOPER WATCHES, genuine, warranted	125	to	275
INDEPENDENT SECOND WATCHES	125	to	200
POCKET CHRONOMETERS	125	to	250
EIGHT-DAY WATCHES	140	to	175
LADIES' ENAMEL WATCHES	35	to	100
LADIES' DIAMOND WATCHES	55	to	500
MAGIC WATCHES	100	to	75
GOLD HUNTING LEVERS, full jeweled 18 carat			40
GOLD OPEN-FACED LEVERS, full jeweled, 18 carat			30
SILVER OPEN-FACED LEVERS, full jeweled			18
SILVER LEPINES			8

JEWELRY.

EAR-RINGS	$1 50	to	$25 00
PINS	1 50	to	25 00
BRACELETS	5 00	to	80 00
GOLD LOCKETS, 1, 2 and 4 glasses	2 00	to	25 00
GOLD GUARD CHAINS	10 00	to	60 00
GOLD CHATELAINE, or BELT-CHAINS	10 00	to	110 00
GOLD VEST CHAINS	8 00	to	85 00
GOLD FOB CHAINS	6 00	to	18 00
GOLD PENCILS	1 25	to	10 00
GOLD PEN and PENCILS	3 50	to	25 00
GOLD CROSSES	2 00	to	12 00
CHASED GOLD RINGS	1 00	to	5 00
PLAIN GOLD RINGS	75	to	8 00

Jewelry of every description.

DIAMONDS.

DIAMOND SINGLE STONE PINS	$15 00	to	$1500 00
DIAMOND CLUSTER PINS	30 00	to	400 00
DIAMOND RINGS	7 00	to	250 00
DIAMOND EAR-RINGS	100 00	to	300 00
DIAMOND CROSSES	25 00	to	300 00
DIAMOND BRACELETS	100 00	to	800 00

&c., &c., &c.

SILVER WARE.

SILVER TEA SPOONS	per set	$5 00	to	$9 00
SILVER DESSERT SPOONS	per set	12 00	to	12 00
SILVER TABLE SPOONS	per set	15 00	to	25 00
SILVER TABLE FORKS	per set	15 00	to	25 00
SILVER DESSERT FORKS	per set	12 00	to	23 00

Silver Wedding-Cake Knives, Pie Knives, Fish Knives, Pickle Forks, Ice-Cream Knives, Fruit Knives, Butter Knives, Children's Sets, viz.: Knife, Fork, and Spoons, Silver Cups, Napkin Rings, &c., &c.

Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired at less than the usual prices. Watches and Jewelry taken in exchange.

GEO. C. ALLEN,
Importer of Watches and Jewelry, Wholesale and Retail,
No. 11 Wall-st., (second floor,)
near Broadway, New-York.

BEADS
OF
EVERY DESCRIPTIN,
FOR SALE BY
M. P. BROWN,
No. 186 Pearl-st., New-York.

TAN, PIMPLES, FRECKLES, SUNBURN, ERUPTIONS, SALT-RHEUM, &c.—Positively cured by GOURAUD'S ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP. POUDRE SUBTILE uproots hair from any part of the body. ROUGE, LILY WHITE, HAIR DYE and RESTORATIVE, at the old depôt, No. 67 Walker-st., first store from Broadway; Mrs. HAYS, Brooklyn; CALLENDER, No. 48 South 3d-st., Philadelphia; BATES, No. 129 Washington-st., Boston.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—MLLE. RACHEL.—[illegible] On her return from Boston and prior to her departure for the South, [illegible] this Thursday, [illegible] November, [illegible] "Adrienne Lecouvreur," "Jeanne d'Arc," [illegible] "Lady Tartuffe," [illegible] "Virginie" [illegible].

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Private proscenium boxes; Balcony seats, first row of boxes; Balcony seats, second row of boxes; First Circle; Parquette and parquette circle; Second circle and promenade tickets; Amphitheatre [prices illegible].

Subscriptions will be received for all the [illegible] on and after TUESDAY, October 30, up town, at VANDERBECK'S Music Store, No. [illegible] Broadway, near Union-square, and down town on and after WEDNESDAY, Oct. 31, in the office of Wall-st. [illegible] of tickets to commence on Saturday next.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, FOURTEENTH-STREET.—FIFTEENTH NIGHT OF THE ITALIAN OPERA SEASON.
ON FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 2,
Verdi's Grand Opera, in four acts,
IL TROVATORE.
Madame DE LA GRANGE, Mlle. ALDINI,
Signori BRIGNOLI, AMODIO and GASPARONI.
THE PROPHET
is in active rehearsal. Seats can now be secured for the first representation.
Musical Director and Conductor......MAX MARETZEK.
Doors open at 7½; Opera commences at 8 P. M.
Reserved Seats may be obtained at the principal office, corner Broadway and 14th-st.; at DAMBKIN'S Agency, JOLLIE'S Music Store, No. 319 Broadway; and of HALL & SON'S, Piano-forte and Music Store, No. 239 Broadway.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 1, 1855, last night but two of the English Opera. Rossini's
BARBER OF SEVILLE,
By the PYNE AND HARRISON OPERA COMPANY.
Rosina............Miss Louisa Pyne.
Count Almaviva............Mr. W. Harrison.
Figaro............Mr. Stretton.

PRICES, ETC.

Tickets............Fifty Cents.
Private Boxes............Five Dollars.
Orchestra Seats............One Dollar.

Box Office open daily from 8 A. M. to 4 P. M., for securing Orchestra Seats and Private Boxes only.
FRIDAY—Farewell benefit of Miss LOUISA PYNE.
SATURDAY—Last night of the PYNE and HARRISON COMPANY.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—CARD.—BENEFIT OF MR. BARNEY WILLIAMS.
TO-MORROW, FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 2.
FOUR EXCELLENT PIECES.
MODERN MEPHISTOPHILES, OR LUCIFER MATCHES.
Phelan O'Bogerty............Barney Williams.
Comfort Cruller............Mrs. B. Williams.
(With the new Yankee song of "My Mary Anne.")
BASHFUL IRISHMAN.
Terrence O'Grady............Barney Williams.
(With the Irish song, by Lover, of "Widow Machree.")
OUR GAL.
Our Gal............Mrs. B. Williams.
(With the ever popular "Bobbing Around"—local version.)
BRIAN O'LYNN.
Brian O'Lynn............Barney Williams.
(With the song, "Trust to Luck," and an Irish jig.)
Sheelah McCabe............Mrs. B. Williams.
(With an Irish jig.)
N. B.—The Box book is now open.

BURTON'S, CHAMBERS-STREET.—THURSDAY, the exceedingly popular Comedy of
THE MAN OF MANY FRIENDS.
Mr. Burton in his successful character of Peter Poppleton, the dollmaker.
And, first time, the comic Operetta of
LE CHALET.
With the original music by Adolph Adam. Mr. Burton, Miss Rosalie Durand and Mr. Holman in the principal characters.
To-morrow—FRIDAY—the SERIOUS FAMILY and THE TOODLES.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Prices: Boxes and Parquette, 50 cents; Family Circle, 25 cents; Stalls, $1; Private Boxes, $6 and $5. Doors open at 6½; performance to begin at 7 o'clock. THIS EVENING, Nov. 1, will be presented a Comedy, in three acts,
THE MAN OF MANY FRIENDS.
Peter Poppleton...Mr. Walcot; Mrs. Poppleton......Mrs. Hoey.
Sam......Mr. G. Holland; Miss Nettley....Miss K. Saxon.
After which, 6th time, a Comedy in 2 acts, called
$500 REWARD.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—E. A. MARSHALL, Sole Lessee. W. R. Blake, Stage Manager. Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½ o'clock. THIS EVENING, Nov. 1, will be performed the Irish Drama of
IRELAND AND AMERICA.
Jemmy Finnigan............Mr. Barney Williams.
After which, the new Comedietta
OUR GAL.
To conclude with the Farce of
THE IRISH TIGER.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—LAST WEEK of the new local Prize Drama. THURSDAY, Nov. 1. EVENING, at 7½ o'clock—MARY MORTON, OR THE SHIRT SEWERS; Harry Cool[illegible], C. W. Clarke; Joe Wilkins, Hadaway; Mary, Miss Mestayer; after which, THE GOOD FOR NOTHING. AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock—NO SONG NO SUPPER, and also RACE FOR A DINNER. All the curiosities as usual. Admittance to all, 25 cents; children under 10, 12½ cents.

BATTLE OF BUNKER HILL.—ACADEMY HALL, No. 663 Broadway.—Now open EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3, and EVERY EVENING at 7½ o'clock, with the grand dramatic Diorama, of the BATTLE OF BUNKER HILL
AND CONFLAGRATION OF CHARLESTOWN.
Consisting of thousands of miniature troops actually marching and countermarching to the regular sound of music, while war steeds exhibit all the appearance of life. Admission 25 cents; children 12½ cents. Scholars from the different schools will be admitted to the AFTERNOON EXHIBITIONS for 10 cents each. Teachers and trustees free.

BROOKLYN ATHENEUM.—On THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 1, 1855, GRAND CONCERT of Master BENJ. P. MALLATRATT, the talented little Brooklyn Violinist, only 10 years of age, generously assisted by the following eminent artistes:—Emma Gillinghan Bostwick, Mr. U. C. Hill, the well-known Violinist; Mr. Julius Siede, the celebrated Flutist; Mr. Henry Wellis, the distinguished Tenor; Mr. Groenvoldt, the renowned Violincelist; Mr. Vieweg, Pianist, and 12 young ladies, Mr. Henry Wellis' Private Select Class.
Conductor............Mr. Vieweg.
Tickets 50 cents. To be obtained at all the Music and Bookstores.
The piano used on this occasion is from the Wareroom of H. E. Mathews, No. 26 Court-street.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS.—No. 539 Broadway.
TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS
of the beautiful Comic Opera,
LA CHALET; OR, SWISS COTTAGE.
Which will be repeated EVERY EVENING until further notice.
Bishop Buckley............Nate Tiack.
SWAINE BUCKLEY,
will repeat his
OLD LAUGHING SONG, WATKINS' EVENING PARTY and POOR DOG TRAY.
A GREAT BILL OF NEGRO MINSTRELSY preceding the Opera.
Commences at 7½ o'clock. Tickets 25 cents.

H. GEBHARD & P. GRAAC'S NATIONAL GYMNASIUM AND FENCING ACADEMY.—No. 650 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker-sts., New-York, will be open on THURSDAY, Nov. 1, for proper and systematic physical exercise, in order to the preservation of good general health, for both sexes, and of every age, to Professor Dr. Ling's celebrated system. Classes and schools will be admitted on more favorable than the regular terms. Gymnasium open from sunrise to 10 o'clock P. M.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY, No. 497 BROADWAY.—The best collection of Paintings in this country. It contains 150 Paintings. Open DAY and EVENING. Admittance 25 cents.

GEO. CHRISTY & WOOD'S MINSTRELS, No. 444 BROADWAY.—Open EVERY EVENING during the week. Tickets 25 cents. All business transacted by HENRY WOOD.

CRYSTAL PALACE FAIR.

AMBROTYPES.—An entire new style of pictures and the finest in the world. (See Crystal Palace Fair.) They were introduced and patented by Mr. Cutting, and I hold the exclusive right to make them in this City. A number of artists advertise their single glass or varnished pictures as ambrotypes, but it is a deception. They does not hermetically seal or stamp their pictures patent. Twenty dollars reward will be paid for an ambrotype made and sold at any other gallery in the city.

WM. A. TOMLINSON, No. 323 Broadway.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR AT CRYSTAL PALACE.—The Fair will continue open this week, day and evening. Music by Dodworth's Band every evening. Admission 25 cents—children and apprentices half price. Those employed in manufacturing establishments can procure tickets in packages at 15 cents each. Schools 6¼ cents each pupil.

A CARD.—The subscriber has respectfully to state to the public, that the Calcium Light for Light-houses, exhibited by him, at the Crystal Palace, was lighted by the direction of the managers of the Fair, at their expense, and was withdrawn from being lighted by their direction, and not from any defect in the light.

ROBERT GRANT.

SMITH'S CELEBRATED SELF-ADJUSTING STOCKS AND CRAVATS—Will be sold for thirty days at a great sacrifice, in order to close out Fall stock. See samples at the Crystal Palace.

P. F. SMITH, Manufacturer, No. 5 Dey-st., up stairs.

MAGNETIC POWDERS.

"NONE GO TO THE COUNTRY"
Without calling on E. LYON,
To purchase his stuff.
Death to insects we rely on.

Do not go in the country without a flask of Lyon's Magnetic Powder and box of pills. You can then sleep with your window open, without fear of being disturbed. Depôt, No. 424 Broadway. Look for counterfeits,—no pedlars sell it.

FURS.

LADIES' FANCY FURS.—A. TOTH, [illegible] Maiden-lane, calls the attention of the wholesale and retail trade to his select stock of Furs, selling at reduced prices.

WHISKERS OR MUSTACHES—Produced in six weeks by my ONGUENT, which will not stain or injure the skin. $1 a bottle. Sent to any part of the country. R. G. GRAHAM, No. 383 Broadway; SPALDING, No. 18 Tremont-row, Boston; BRIGGS, No. 37 State-st., Albany; HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; ZIEBER, No. 65 South 3d-st., Philadelphia.

WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED.—[illegible] ... Address [illegible] Avenues A and B, 2d floor, back [illegible].

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two very respectable colored women; one as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework; the other as chambermaid and waiter, or to do general housework. Also, by two American women: one as chambermaid and seamstress, the other as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and laundress, or waiter. They have best of references. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two respectable and competent Protestant young women; one as a general servant, is a good cook, excellent washer and ironer, and good bread baker; the other a very neat girl for chamberwork and waiting, or nurse and seamstress, will be found an obliging disposition. Apply No. 271 Bowery, for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two respectable girls, sisters; one as good plain cook, excellent washer and ironer, and good baker; the other, a neat, tidy girl as chambermaid and children's nurse; the cook will take $7 a month—the other $6. Good City reference given. Call at No. [illegible] 3d-av., near 23d-st. Can be seen two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young girl, as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and seamstress; is willing and obliging; has the best of testimonials for honesty and capability. Call at No. [illegible] West 24th-st., near 6th-av. Can be seen for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman; is a good plain cook, would assist in the washing and ironing, if required, or laundress' place preferred; the best of references where I have lived over five years. Can be seen for two days at No. 136 West 20th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., New-York.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman, as a good plain cook, and is an excellent washer and ironer; has no objection to do general housework in a small private family; the best of City references can be given. Call at No. 182 West 18th-st., between 7th and 8th avs. Can be seen for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a sober, quiet young woman, as good plain cook, washer and ironer, good baker of bread, cake and pie; has no objection to go where there are children; will be found willing and agreeable in the house. If required, call at No. 209 West 30th-street, for two days. Good City reference.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two respectable young women—one as good cook, washer and ironer; the other to do general housework or chamberwork and waiting, or to assist in washing and ironing; can give the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 188 12th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young English lady, as governess in a family where the children are young, or as companion to a lady. She would be willing to assist in the general management of house duties. Most satisfactory reference can be given. Address K. C., care of Box No. 2,401 Post-Office.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable girl, as cook, washer and ironer, or would take a laundress' place; has best of City reference from her last place, where she has lived five years. Can be seen for two days at No. 112 16th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

SITUATION WANTED.—The subscriber, a recent graduate from one of the first New-England Colleges, wishes a situation as private instructor, for one or two hours a day. The best of references can be given. Address E. M., Union Theological Seminary.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable middle-aged woman as cook and to assist in washing and ironing. Refers to her present employer, at No. 10 West 31st-st., where she can be seen for two days, between 9 and 12 o'clock.

SITUATION WANTED—By a competent young woman, as cook, washer and ironer, or to do chamberwork and plain sewing, and has good City reference from her last place. Can be seen for 3 days at No. 231 East 19th-st., 2d floor, front room.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable Protestant woman as nurse; is experienced and understands the care and management of an infant from its birth. Can be seen at her present employer's, for 2 days, at No. [illegible] West 20th-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable woman as a good cook. Has no objection to a private boarding-house. The best of City reference. Call at No. 131 East 11th-st., between 1st-av. and Avenue A, first floor, front room. Call for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable Protestant female, as seamstress; would travel with a lady, or take care of children; and understands doing up ladies' muslins. Inquire at No. 128 6th-av., near [illegible].

SITUATION WANTED—By a Protestant young woman, as wet nurse, or as nurse and chambermaid, and to do plain sewing. For recommendations, &c., call at her present employer's, No. 63 Irving-place.

SITUATION WANTED—For a good trusty girl, as chambermaid and waiter, or child's nurse. Inquire at her present employer, No. 344 West 23d-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

SITUATION WANTED.—A well educated young Englishman wishes a situation as clerk in any house; terms moderate. City references unexceptionable. Address PERSEVERANCE, at this office.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable girl, as chambermaid and waiter, or to assist in the washing and ironing; has the best reference, if required. Apply, for two days, at No. 348 6th-av.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young woman as cook, washer and ironer; no objection to do housework. Satisfactory City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 160 Thompson-st., room No. 12 up stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—By a German Protestant girl to do chamberwork, waitress or general housework in a private family. Apply from 8 to 5 o'clock at No. [illegible] Rivington-st.

SITUATION WANTED—As housekeeper, by a middle-aged American woman; she is fully competent to take the entire charge of a family, and can give the best of City reference. Apply at No. 20 Jane-st., for two days.

CUTTER WANTED—One competent in every respect, and in immediate City practice, may obtain a first rate situation, by applying to E. H. WEYMAN & CO., No. [illegible] Maiden-lane, corner of Nassau-st.

DISENGAGED.—A Portuguese and two Protestant waiters, with excellent testimonials are now at the Servants' Institute, No. 149 Grand-st. Also a Protestant and a colored coachman, and a Scotch groom.

RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT GIRL WANTED—To do general housework in a small family; one that can come well recommended. Apply at No. 160 Adams-st., Brooklyn.

OFFICE BOYD'S CITY EXPRESS POST, No. 45 William-st.

WANTED—100 men, between the ages of 21 and 35 years old, to deliver letters. A residence in the City of five years is required. Applicants must produce two City references for approval. Apply between the hours of 5 and 7 o'clock, on THIS (Thursday) AFTERNOON.
JOHN F. BOYD, Proprietor.

WANTED—Mr. or Mrs. DEMOREST, Ladies' Pattern Cutters, N. Y., to come forward before the Fair closes, and prove this elegant French Dress Cutting system to be their design, otherwise their opponent, Mrs. JOSEPHINE GIBBINS, will proceed against them for all favors bestowed on those models by the lady judges. The above system is taught by a mathematical arrangement in the Crystal Palace or at No. 319 Spring-st., by
Mrs. JOSEPHINE GIBBINS.

THREE YOUNG WOMEN—Sisters, who have been living in one place, as chambermaid, waiter, cook and laundress, and now leave on account of the family breaking up housekeeping, desire to obtain situations together or separate. Further particulars can be obtained at the office of A. T. SACKETT, No. 34 Liberty-st., next door to the Post-Office.

A young man, accustomed to the care of horses, desires a situation as coachman, or porter in a store. Apply as above.

GOVERNESS WANTED—By a private family. The applicant must be a thorough musician; she must speak the French fluently, and be competent to teach the English branches with accuracy. Salary $200. Address G. B., Times Office.

287 BROADWAY, CORNER OF READE STREET.—At MORRIS, CONHEBT & Co.'s can be obtained respectable German, English, Scotch and Irish help, for hotels and private families; also waiters, coachmen, farmers, laborers, &c., at this or the branch office, No. 185 Greenwich-st. Terms moderate.

A GOOD CHANCE.—Wanted, landsmen, also carpenters, blacksmiths, cooks, stewards and boatswains, for ships now fitting. All clothing furnished for the voyage. Young men wishing to go will inquire at the office of the agents, No. 97 West-st., corner of Cedar, up stairs, opposite Pier No. 14 North River.

WANTED—A chambermaid and assistant laundress; also a neat, respectable woman. Liberal wages will be paid. References required. Protestant preferred. Call from [illegible] o'clock at No. [illegible] West [illegible]-st., between [illegible].

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN WANTED.—To learn a beautiful art that pays from $1 to $5 a day profit, and is suitable for either city or country; is taught in two hours, at a low rate. Apply to Professor STEVENS & CO., No. 44 Hudson-st.

A GOOD JAPANNER WANTED.—One who understands the trade can have steady employment by applying immediately at HENRY HAVEN & BROTHER, No. [illegible] Water-street.

A GOOD COOK, WASHER AND IRONER WANTED—A Protestant woman preferred. Apply at No. [illegible] [illegible]-st., second door east of 6th-av.

YOUNG WOMAN WANTED—Who can cook, wash and iron well. Good recommendations required. Apply at No. [illegible] Grand-st., Jersey City.

YOUNG MAN WANTED—In a refectory, as a waiter. Inquire No. [illegible] Chatham-st.

CROUP BABIES!—All infants are liable to the colic, and many die from the effect of laudanum and other dangerous remedies administered to afford relief. Let mothers remember that Dr. ROBERT'S COLIC MIXTURE is the most certain and safe remedy. Never known to fail in giving instant relief, and of transforming fretful, crying babies into fat and hearty, laughing cherubs. It costs only 25 cents to try it. Sold by all the Druggists. At wholesale by HAVILAND, HARRAL & RISLEY, Wholesale Druggists, No. [illegible] Warren-st., New-York.

COGNAC AND GRAPE OIL—Warranted [illegible] ... brandies, Holland gin, Scotch [illegible] ... coloring and flavoring oils, [illegible] ... gloves and bitter almonds, [illegible] ... photographic chemicals for sale by [illegible] FEUCHTWANGER, No. 98 Maiden-lane.

CHAS. STARR, JR., & CO., No. 117 Fulton-st., manufacturers of and dealers in Alcohol, Camphene, Phosgene and Burning Fluid; also, Lamps, and Chandeliers of all kinds.

FOR SALE.

THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY IS NOW PREPARED TO SELL OVER TWO MILLIONS OF ACRES OF SELECTED PRAIRIE FARM AND WOOD LANDS, IN TRACTS OF FORTY ACRES AND UPWARD.—To suit purchasers, on long credits and at low rates of interest.

They were granted by the Government to encourage the building of this Railroad, which runs from the extreme north to the extreme south of the State of Illinois. It passes, from end to end, through the richest and most fertile Prairies of the State, dotted here and there with magnificent Oak Groves. The recent opening of nearly 600 miles of this road throws open the lands for cultivation. They are scattered from one to fifteen miles on each side of it, through its entire length.

The soil is a dark, rich mould, from one to five feet in depth, is gently rolling, and peculiarly fitted for grazing cattle and sheep, and the cultivation of Wheat, Indian Corn, &c.

The first crop of Indian Corn planted on the newly broken Prairie usually pays the cost of plowing and sometimes fencing. Wheat sown on new turned sod is sure to yield very large profits. One man with a plow and two yoke of oxen will break one and a half to two acres per day. Contracts can be made for breaking, ready for Corn or Wheat, at $2 to $2 50 per acre. By judicious management farms may be broken and fenced the first, and under a high state of cultivation the second year.

The large yield on the cheap lands of Illinois, over high priced lands in the Eastern and Middle States, is known to be much more than sufficient to pay the difference of transportation to the Eastern market. The rapid increase and growth of flourishing towns and villages along the line of this road afford a growing home demand for farm produce.

Coal and wood are delivered along the road at different points, at from $1 50 to $4 the ton or cord.

Parties having in view Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, or Minnesota, for their future homes, should take into consideration that the country west of the Mississippi is destitute of railroads; that the conveniences of transporting grain and produce from farms on the line of the Illinois Central Railroad, direct to the great Eastern market, is sufficient of itself to pay the investment of from $10 to $15 per acre higher than in Government lands in Iowa. In other words, that it costs so much more to get produce from the interior of the country west of the Mississippi to the Eastern market, that the farmer will find it much more profitable to locate on the line of this railroad.

PRICE AND TERMS OF PAYMENT.

The price will vary from $5 to $25, according to location, quality, &c. Contracts for deeds may be made during the year 1855, stipulating the purchase money to be paid in five annual instalments—the first to become due in two years from date of contract, the others annually thereafter. The last payment will become due at the end of the sixth year from date of contract.

By the 23d section of the Act of the Legislature, approved 10th February, 1851, these lands are free from taxation until they are paid for, and a deed of conveyance granted to the purchaser.

INTEREST WILL BE CHARGED AT ONLY TWO PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

As a security for the performance of the contract, the first two years' interest must be paid in advance, but it must be understood that one-tenth of the land purchased shall yearly be brought under cultivation. Longer credits at six per cent. per annum may be negotiated by special application. Twenty per cent. from the credit price will be deducted for cash, in which case the Company's Construction Bonds will be received as cash.

It is believed that the price, long credit, and low rates of interest charged for these lands, will enable a man with a few hundred dollars in cash, and ordinary industry, to make himself independent before all the purchase money becomes due. In the meantime the rapid settlement of the country will probably have increased their value four or five-fold. When required, an experienced person will accompany applicants, to give information and aid in selecting lands.

Large Plats, showing the precise location of the lands throughout the State, may be seen at the office. Small pocket Plats, as a guide to any part of the Company's lands, and pamphlets, containing interesting information accompanied by numerous letters from respectable farmers throughout the State, may be had on application at the office of the Company, No. 52 Michigan-av., Chicago.
CHARLES M. DU PUY, Jr.,
Land Agent Illinois Central Railroad Co.

HOUSE FOR SALE IN MORRIS COUNTY, N. J.—A property, the residence of Miss Eliza Scott, consisting of a two-story dwelling house on Main and William sts., in the village of Boonton, with barn, ice-house, &c., and lot 100 feet by 150. The house stands on elevated ground, and has a fine view of the surrounding country. The place is well stocked with flowers and small fruits; also, a building on the corner of Church and Main sts.; also, several building lots located on the slope of the mountain at West Bloomfield, in all about 11 acres, to be divided as desired. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building.

HOUSES FOR SALE.—Two first class brown stone front houses, one No. 75 East 29th-st., the other No. 25 East 29th-st., each being the first from Lexington-av., one four the other three stories high, with basement and under-cellars, finished with all the modern improvements and ready for immediate occupation. Inquire of J. W. FIELDER, No. 112 Lexington-av. Terms easy.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—In Morton-st., near Bedford-av., Brooklyn, five minutes' walk from the ferry. Lot 20x100; house three stories; supplied with gas, &c. Price, $5,000. Apply to JAMES & THOMAS GIBBONS, No. 56 South 7th-st., Williamsburg.

HOUSE FOR SALE—In 12th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. A very desirable three story brick house, modern, well built and in perfect order. The furniture will be sold, if required. Immediate possession can be given. Apply to JOHN S. KELSO, No. 63 William-st.

GOTHIC COTTAGE FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—A splendid gothic cottage, in Newtown, near HENRY BARCLAY'S property, and situated on high ground, on the Bay Side Road, having a fine view of New-York and the surrounding country, being about four miles from the Williamsburg Ferry by the Plank Road, and less than one mile from the station of the Flushing Railroad at Newtown. There is a coach-house and stable, with two acres of ground well stocked with choice young fruit trees and other shrubbery. The house is well built, in modern style, for owner's use, by day's work, and contains twelve rooms, and cool, dry cellar, marble mantels throughout, marble washstands, range, bath—hot and cold water—never failing supply. There is a fine force-pump from the well in the garden, which forces the water to any part of the house, and the well and pump cost nearly $1,000. There are five partitions in the cellar for provisions, and the cellar is cemented and everything in complete repair. Solid masonry fronting the gate-way and carriage-way to the premises from the road. The house is elevated some twenty feet above the road, upon a mole, and will be a splendid place when the young trees have attained a fair growth. The place is desirable for a gentleman or business man of some means. Price $8,000; $4,000 can remain for three years, at 7 per cent per annum. The present owner will sell or exchange for New-York or Brooklyn lots, Illinois or Iowa land, at from five to six dollars per acre, and $1,500 cash, payable about the 1st of December next, or before that time if necessary, &c. Apply to EDWARD J. POWERS,
Hanover Bank Building.

COTTAGE FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—A magnificent new Gothic cottage, 41x32 feet, filled in with brick, and built in the most substantial manner by day's work, for the owner's own use, and situated on the banks of the Hudson; and containing all the modern improvements, such as gas, Croton water, hot and shower and cold water baths, bells, speaking tubes, dumb waiter, hot air, &c., &c.; large bay windows, from which are delightful views of the Hudson for many miles, the palisades and surrounding country. The cottage is a two-story attic, basement and cellar, with a sub-cellar underlaid, and inclosed piazza fronting the river. Splendid views from every window in the house, and from even the cellar. The house and ground are delightfully shaded with the finest forest trees, consisting of hemlock, cedars and large pine, &c., &c.; large apple trees, fronting on Broadway; French crystal glass in all the windows on the first floor, and inside sliding shutters, patent tongued and grooved. There are eight valleys in the roof, all solid copper; six lightning points, and three distinct rods to earth; first floor all narrow plank; Croton water pipes, A. A. lead, except drinking, which is block-tin pipe. This property is opposite the Donnelly place and adjoining Cornelius W. Lawrence, Esq., on the banks of the Hudson River, at Manhattanville. The ground contains about 26 lots, 25x100 feet, or about two acres, and fronting on a 100-foot street; 19 of the said lots fronting on a 100-foot street, front towards Broadway 140 feet; front on the river, 140 feet; 405 feet on 125th-st., and 450 feet towards 126th-st. Apply to EDWARD J. POWERS, Hanover Bank Building.

VERY DESIRABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE AT MODERATE PRICES.—A superior four-story brown-stone basement house, on 13th-st.—$10,000; a fine house on West Washington-place—$11,000; a four-story basement house (25 feet front) on 22-st.—$12,000; a genteel three-story house on 28th-st.—$6,500; a nice brick cottage (on full lot) on 29th-st.—$6,500; a new three-story house on 33d-st.—$5,000; one on 26th-st.—$6,750; a superior four-story house (full lot) on 4th-st., at a moderate price. Apply to E. B. KINSHIMER, No. 319 4th-av., 3 to 7 P. M., and 8 to 10 A. M.

COUNTRY SEAT AND FARM FOR SALE.—Three-quarters of a mile from Wallingford Depot, and 10 miles from New-Haven; 63 acres of good land; fine, large house, with all modern conveniences; stable and other outbuildings, ice pond, ice-house, fine spring of water, supplying through lead pipes the house and stables; lawn and ornamental shrubs. For healthfulness and beauty of scenery, unsurpassed. For further particulars, apply to S. DRAPER, No. 46 Pine-st., where plan and view may be seen.

LANDS FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—140 acres, with buildings, at Stirling, Windham County, Conn., three miles from a railroad depot; price $3,500; 10 acres in Milford, Pike County, Penn., with buildings; 160 acres mostly covered with wood; price, for both tracts, $1,500. 300 acres in Calhoun County, Mich., within five miles of Battle Creek Railroad Depot; $3,000. Store, dwelling and shops, in the village of Ninevah, Broome County, N. Y.; $1,500. Lot 25x100 in 51st-st., New-York; $1,600. 6 lots in Tichenor-st., Newark, N. J.; $2,500. Inquire at the Western Land Agency, No. 83 Liberty-st.
J. L. DORRANCE & CO.

Land Warrants bought and sold. Western Land located by a competent person, now residing in the West.

$3,000 HOUSE FOR SALE.—A three-story and basement brick dwelling-house and lot, in Prince-st., Brooklyn, on easy terms, in payments of $50 per month. For further particulars, apply to FOSTER & LOPER, No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A new, first-class four-story house, in 32d-st., between 5th-av. and Broadway. Possession will be given immediately. A part, or the whole, of the furniture will be sold with the house, if desired. Apply to HENRY SMITH & CO., No. 110 Front-st.

FOUR LOTS FOR SALE.—Four beautiful Lots for sale, on 85th-st., North River. These Lots are delightfully situated for a cottage; will be sold cheap, and three-quarters of the money can remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire of S. P. TOWNSEND, No. 82 Nassau-st., up stairs.

LOTS FOR SALE—JONES' WOOD.—A parcel of about 400 vacant Lots, bounded by 69th and 75th sts. and 2d-av. and the East River, composing a part of the beautiful property so well known as Jones' Wood. To parties wishing to purchase for investment or speculation, or with a view to an auction sale, the opportunity is one of very rare occurrence, inasmuch as the estate is in original hands, and is without incumbrance of any kind. Three-quarters of the purchase money can remain on mortgage for a term of years. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

LOTS FOR SALE.—Desirable City central lots, No. 161 Chatham-st., together with No. 3 James-st. adjoining, the whole facing mostly on Chatham-square. Wanted, towards first payment, a small, snug country place. Principals in eight thousand dollars. No. 80 Wall-st., basement. H. A. SPAFARD.

COOPERS' TWIGS—For sale, at No. 37 Peck-slip.

FOR SALE.

COUNTRY SEAT ON THE HUDSON, AT TARRYTOWN.—One of the most desirable places offered by us this year. Five acres handsomely laid out and a new two-story and basement brick house, hollow walls, containing all the modern improvements, such as range, hot and cold baths, furnace, water-closets, &c.; a gardener's cottage, ice, carriage, wash and milk houses. Magnificent river views, cascade. Also, one of five acres on Broadway, one mile from depot at Tarrytown.
ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

A PAIR OF BROWN HORSES FOR SALE—Well matched; six years old last Spring; sound in all respects and kind in harness, single or double. Also, a carriage and harness. Can be seen at GEO. MURRAY'S Stable, next to corner of 13th-st. and University-place.

LARGE PATENT FOUNDRY CRANE FOR SALE—Entirely new and in good order; will be sold cheap. Inquire at No. 260 Water-st., New-York.

HOUSES, &c., WANTED.

ROOMS WANTED.—A single lady, teacher of the piano-forte and singing, wishes to rent three rooms, or the lower part of a house, if not too expensive, with gas and privilege of the bath-room, in the upper part of the City, in a respectable neighborhood, where she will be permitted to receive a few pupils in the house; one room must be large enough to hold one large-sized piano. Rent must be moderate; will be kept in best order by a servant. Address MATHILDE REGARDO, Union-square, Post-Office.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED—By a respectable family consisting of but three persons, in a good neighborhood, on a lease till 1st of May next. Address Box No. 2,547 Post-Office, with number and street, and rent required.

ROOM WANTED—By a literary club meeting Wednesday evenings, a room suitably furnished, on or near Broadway, and the vicinity of Bleecker-st. preferred. Address S. B. J., Box No. 2,305, Post-Office, stating terms, &c.

SADDLE HORSE WANTED.—Any gentleman having a good saddle horse for sale cheap, may find a purchaser by addressing D., office of this paper, stating terms. Horse jockeys need not apply.

TO LET.

HOUSE TO LET ON EIGHTH-AVENUE—A new four-story brick House and Store, one door above 49th-st., on the East side, immediately opposite the depôt of the 8th-av. Railroad. The house is 25 feet wide by 55 feet deep, and is furnished throughout with Croton Water and Gas. Apply to J. MUNSON, corner of 42d-st. and 7th-av., or to H. EVESSON, No. 20 Jones-st., or on the premises at 10 o'clock A. M. The Store and upper apartments can be let together or separately.

HOUSES TO LET AT ASTORIA.—Six new handsome large cottage houses, with from 8 to 40 (or more) lots of land attached to each. Rent very low ($250 to $550) to good tenants, who will take care of the fruit and ornamental trees and shrubbery. The most of the houses are now ready for occupancy; the others will soon be ready. For full particulars and plans apply to H. L. RIKER, No. 150 Nassau-st., New-York.

HOUSE TO LET—A genteel three-story dwelling-house, with modern improvements, in King-st., between Macdougal and Varick sts. Also, parts of two houses, with modern conveniences, on same row. Inquire at No. 39 King-st.

HOUSE TO LET.—The very neat three-story and basement brick house, No. 150 West 50th-st., between Broadway and 8th-av. Inquire of D. T. MACFARLAN, No. 49 3d-av.

HOUSE TO LET IN BROOKLYN.—A two-story and attic house in Bedford-av., adjoining the corner of Van Buren-st. Inquire at No. 209 Washington-st., New-York.

HOUSE TO LET.—The dwelling house No. 122 Sullivan-st., with modern improvements. Inquire of WM. ARGALL, No. 55 St. Mark's-place, or HULL & ARGALLS, No. 201 Fulton-st. Possession immediately.

MURRAY-STREET, NEAR BROADWAY—TO LEASE.—An elegant modern building, with fine architectural front of brown stone, finished throughout in a superior manner, and containing every convenience of a first-class store. Will be leased for a term of years, and possession given at any time between the present and the 1st of May next. For particulars apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FOR RESTAURANT OR DAGUERREIAN BUSINESS.—To let, a second story, extension about 22 by 60 feet; has splendid skylight; capital location for a restaurant; with or without the dwelling; rent low to a good tenant. Apply on the premises, to O. ANGEVINE, No. 165 8th-av.

WORKSHOPS TO LET.—The five-story building for workshops, in Mulberry-st., between Hester and Grand sts., well lighted, and will be let cheap. Inquire of HARDMAN G. OSBORN, No. 167 Walker-st., corner of Bowery.

TO MANUFACTURERS.—Steady power and light rooms, near Broadway, by M. GANDER, No. 103 Walker-st.

STORE TO LEASE.—The large spacious store, No. 102 Fulton-st., one door from William-st., 26x82 feet, with a large skylight in the rear, now occupied as a clothing store. It is one of the best stands for a retail fur, clothing or hardware business in the City. The fixtures are nearly new and for sale cheap. Possession immediately if required. Apply to T. SMITH, Jr., No. 23 Fulton-st.

STORES TO LET OR LEASE FOR FIVE YEARS.—The two handsome 5-story stores, Nos. 27 and 25 Canal-st., near Broadway, just finished and complete in all respects. Apply to DUBOIS & VANDERVOORT, No. 37 Water-st.

STORES OR WAREROOMS TO LET—In the second story of Appleton's Building, corner of Leonard-st., most spacious stores on Broadway, suited to every description of retail or wholesale business. No more desirable location to be found on Broadway. Apply to D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

STABLE.—A large stable or part thereof to let, in 9th-st., near 2d-av. Also, a large shop in Broome-st. Inquire at No. 144 2d-av.

STEAM POWER TO LET—In light and airy rooms, in a new building in Cliff-st. Apply to
J. C. HULL & SON, No. 103 Cliff-st.

BOUNTY LANDS.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED.—
TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 76 Wall-st., New-York.
We will supply orders promptly. Warrants always on hand.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

SUPERLATIVE PIANO-FORTES,
No. 385 Broadway.
THE OLDEST ESTABLISHMENT.
T. H. CHAMBERS.

J. & C. FISCHER, PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTORY AND WAREROOM, Nos. 243, 245, 247 and 249 28th-st., near 9th-av. PIANOS, with Æolian and all modern improvements, made of best materials under their supervision; written guarantee with every Piano. J. & C. F. being practical men, and manufacturing largely, furnish the best Pianos lower than any other house—the best place to buy for cash. Those desiring good Pianos, that keep in tune and wear well, had better call on
J. & C. FISCHER.
Pianos to let, tuned, repaired and exchanged.

HAINES BROTHERS—Having recently enlarged their facilities for manufacturing their SUPERIOR PIANO-FORTES, are now prepared to meet all orders for their instruments with promptness and dispatch. Our prices range from $200 to $800. Second-hand PIANOS taken in exchange and for sale at prices from $25 to $150. Manufactory Empire Works, 24th and 25th sts. HAINES BROTHERS.
Warerooms corner 3d-av. and 14th-st., New-York.

NEW MUSICAL INSTRUMENT.—MASON & HAMLIN'S ORGAN HARMONIUM, with eight stops, price $350, equal to an $800 organ, for small churches; is acknowledged to be unequaled. Single and double reed, and double-bank melodeons; reed organs with pipes; French harmoniums; HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'s celebrated grand and square pianos; GILBERT's Boston pianos, with new scale, new and second-hand, for sale at low prices, or for rent, with rent applied, if purchased; by S. T. GORDON, successor to BERRY & GORDON, No. 297 Broadway, Dealer in Music, Books, &c.

FIRST PREMIUM PIANO-FORTES.—Manufactured by STEINWAY & SONS, No. 88 Walker-st., near Broadway, New-York. These pianos received the first premium in competition with Pianos made by the most celebrated manufacturers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every Piano is warranted. Prices moderate.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this popular instrument.

BACON AND RAVEN—Have (in consequence of the extension of Canal-st.) removed their PIANO-FORTE WAREROOM to No. 135 Grand-st., one block east of Broadway. They offer their friends and the public an extensive assortment of Piano-fortes warranted in every respect.

HAZLETON BROS.—PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS, No. 209 Centre-st.—Where may be found a fine assortment of their celebrated Pianos, in plain and ornamental cases, warranted to be unsurpassed in strength and purity of tone. Second-hand Pianos taken in exchange.

COPARTNERSHIP.

DISSOLUTION.—The partnership heretofore existing under the firm of POST & TAYLOR, expired this day by limitation. Either partner will sign in liquidation.
E. F. POST,
J. H. TAYLOR.

THE UNDERSIGNED will continue the brokerage business for the purchase and sale of Bonds, Stocks, &c. (strictly on commission,) as heretofore. Office No. 30 Wall-st., (until further notice.) E. F. POST.

N. B.—Collections made and loans negotiated.

J. H. TAYLOR will negotiate business paper and loans, and make collections in all parts of the United States and Canadas. Office No. 30 Wall-st.

NOTICE.—The undersigned have formed a partnership for the transaction of a general law business in the City of New-York. Office No. 59 Fulton-st., New-York.
ABRAM WAKEMAN,
JOHN J. LATTING,
New-York, Oct. 31, 1855. EDWARD J. PHELPS.

COPARTNERSHIP.—ELLIOTT T. SHEPARD, late with Messrs. E. D. Morgan & Co., and E. D. Morgan, Jr., have this day formed a Copartnership for the transaction of a general Commission business at No. 87 Pearl-st., under the name and firm of
NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1855. SHEPARD & MORGAN.

PATENTED SPECTACLES—For seeing both far and near, through one pair of glasses only. R. S. FRANKS, Optician, sole Patentee and Maker, No. 2 Park-row, opposite Astor House. Business from 9 o'clock A. M. to 6 o'clock P. M.

INSTRUCTION.

ASHLAND HALL.—AN ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—West Bloomfield, Essex County, N. J.—The Twenty-ninth Semi-Annual Session will commence on the first Monday in November, and continue five months. Four or five vacancies remain to be filled. Parents and others having sons or wards to place at school, will here find one about as good in its various departments, arrangements and details, as such affairs can be well made, and at moderate charges.

TERMS—$90 a Session, which is in full for every ordinary expense. French, Drawing and Music, are extra charges. Circulars, by mail or otherwise, on application to
DAVID A. FRAME.

THE CLASSICAL GYMNASIUM—Bible House, Astor-place. J. F. BINGHAM, Rector. The Gymnasium is a Day High School of the first-class, divided into two departments and receiving but twenty boys each. The studies, beginning with the simplest elements, embrace the more important English studies, a course of Mathematics, French, Latin, Greek, Book-keeping, Drawing, and Manual of Arms. The school-rooms are thought to have quite unusual provision for the comfort and health of the pupils. Parents who desire their sons both to be industrious and to accomplish something, are invited to call at the School. There are now several vacancies.

BELLPORT CLASSICAL INSTITUTE Commences its next term on Tuesday, Oct. 30. Parents and guardians desiring a good family school for their children, in a very pleasant and healthful location, will find this worthy of their attention. Its location is on Long Island, on the Great South Bay, about 60 miles by Railroad, from Brooklyn. Circulars giving further particulars, may be obtained at APPLETON'S, No. 346 Broadway, and WM. KEVAN, Esq., No. 118 Water-st., New-York; and WM. RAYNOR, Bellport. BELLPORT, L. I., Oct. 5, 1855.

WINANT'S BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—At Little Ferry, nine miles from Hoboken, N. J.—This school is under the charge of A. B. WINANT and Lady. Next session commences Nov. 5. Terms for board, tuition, &c., $60 per five months. Circulars can be obtained at APPLETON'S, Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway. The Principal will call upon those wishing an interview.

PEEKSKILL ACADEMY AND BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—The Winter Session will begin Nov. 5. A thorough course of education is here given. Location on the Hudson, beautiful grounds and buildings ample, just out of the village. Accommodations superior. Circulars to be had of Mr. L. HASSLER, No. 69 Broadway, New-York, or of ALBERT WELLS, Principal. PEEKSKILL, Oct. 1855.

MOUNT PROSPECT INSTITUTE, WEST BLOOMFIELD, N. J.—In a delightful and healthy location, prepares young gentlemen for business, College, or the University. A new session will commence on Nov. 1. For circulars and references, apply to the U. S. SCHOOL Agency, No. 293 Broadway; E. WESTERMAN & Co., No. 290 Broadway; L. W. SCHMIDT, No. 191 William-st., or the Principal. AUG. F. NITCHY.

PRESCOTT SEMINARY, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—Will open on Monday, Nov. 5. Circulars may be obtained at the bookstores of Mr. T. J. CROWEN, No. 699, STANFORD & SWORD'S, No. 637, APPLETON, 346, and THOS. O. DAVIS, 1,030 Broadway, or by addressing Mrs. ELIZA S. SHAW, Principal, Tarrytown, N. Y.

ROSE HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, DANBURY, CONN.—Will reopen on MONDAY, Nov. 5. For Circulars and References, apply to F. C. WELLS, No. 115 Franklin-st., or HALL & SON'S Music Store, No. 239 Broadway. Mrs. C. M. WHITE, Principal, can be seen Monday and Tuesday, the 29th and 30th, at No. 895 Greenwich-st., from 3 to 5 P. M.

THE MISSES DANFORTH—Having removed their boarding and day school to No. 12 West 13th-st., six doors west of 5th-av., will be ready to receive pupils on the 18th September. A limited number of pupils will be received as members of the family. Circulars may be obtained at CROWEN'S Bookstore, No. 699 Broadway, or at their residence.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., on Washington-square, (entrance No. 158 Macdougal-st.,) opens its Thirteenth Scholastic Year on Monday, Sept. 10. Pupils from seven years of age and upward, are received in the Junior, Middle and Senior Departments.
CLARKE & FANNEN, Principals.

PAULDING INSTITUTE.—A boarding school for boys, at Tarrytown, N. Y. Winter term will commence on Monday, Nov. 5. Circulars at T. J. CROWEN'S, No. 699; STANFORD & SWORDS', No. 637 Broadway; and at CLARK, AUSTIN & SMITH'S, No. 3 Park-row, New-York. WM. G. WESTON, Principal.

ERASMUS HALL, FLATBUSH, L. I.—Four miles from New-York, by the half-hourly stages from Fulton Ferry. The next Session, both of the male and female departments, will commence on MONDAY, Nov. 5. For circulars apply to Rev. R. D. VAN KLEEK, Principal, or at No. 102 Fulton-st., New-York.

ITALIAN LANGUAGE.—M. FOGGINI, who had long experience in teaching this language, is now ready to give lessons to pupils in classes or singly, or in schools. References highly respectable. Address No. 87 3d-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

BERKSHIRE FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, STOCKBRIDGE, MASS.—The Winter Session will commence on the 1st of Nov. Circulars to be had at the bookstore of B. WESTERMANN & CO., No. 290 Broadway, New-York.

DRAWING AND PAINTING.—A class for young ladies will be opened by Prof. C. FALLER, pupil of the celebrated Paul Delaroche, on the 5th inst., at Madame P. ARPIN'S, No. 44 Irving-place, near Union Park, where applications are received.

SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—CEDAR GLEN, SING SING, N. Y.—Miss FOSTER, Principal. Terms—$150 a year. Reference—D. P. Bacon, Esq., No. 228 4th-st.; Thomas Smull, Esq., No. 5 Ferry-st., New-York.

DANIEL P. BACON'S SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—No. 228 4th-st. There are vacancies in the Primary Department.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—Reopened Sept. 17, at No. 4 West 37th-st., 2d door from 5th-av.

FRENCH AND CLASSICAL INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN—No. 48 East 24th-st., (formerly H. Peugnet's school.) ELIE CHARLIER.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 806 Broadway, New-York.
No. 137 Montague-place, Brooklyn.

Practicing assemblies for Ladies and Gentlemen will commence on SATURDAY, Nov. 3, in Brooklyn—SATURDAY, Nov. 10, in New-York. First soirée in Brooklyn on THURSDAY, Nov. 8. First soirée in New-York on THURSDAY, Nov. 15.

Pupils can enter at any time, the quarter commencing from the day of entry.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES, New-York, No. 806 Broadway, opposite 11th-st., Brooklyn, No. 137 Montague-place, near Court-st.

Mr. DODWORTH has the honor of announcing that the classes for ladies and gentlemen at his Academies in New-York and Brooklyn, are now open for the season. Circulars containing terms, &c., can be obtained at either of the Academies.

Mr. DODWORTH has the pleasure of informing his friends that, agreeably to their repeated solicitations to establish a Dancing Academy in Brooklyn on the plan so successful in New-York, he has erected a spacious building, combining every convenience that could be suggested by many years' experience, and in every way adapted to the healthful exercise to which it will be devoted. The location is one of the most accessible in Brooklyn, the Court-st., Fulton and Myrtle-av. railroads meeting at the head of Montague-place, but a few steps from the Academy. Soirées exclusively for pupils and parents.

FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMY.—Madame C. DUBREUL FERRERO and E. FERRERO respectfully announce that their School is now open for the reception of pupils. Circulars, containing terms and days of tuition, can be obtained at the Academy, No. 59 West 14th-st. BROOKLYN.

Madame C. DUBREUL FERRERO and E. FERRERO respectfully inform the residents of Brooklyn that they have opened a branch of their New-York Academy at Montague Hall, Court-st., Brooklyn, on Tuesdays and Fridays, at 3½ P. M. Circulars, containing terms and days of tuition, can be obtained at the store of Messrs SMITH & LORD, No. 246 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

MR. CHARRUAUD'S DANCING SCHOOL—Is now open at No. 54 East 13th-st., west of Broadway, on every Wednesday and Saturday, at 12 M. and 3½ o'clock P. M., for ladies, misses and masters. A class for gentlemen is forming, Monday and Thursday, at 7½ P. M.

MRS. A. LANNAY'S DANCING-SCHOOL—At Montague Hall, Court-st., Brooklyn, is now open. Lessons on Wednesdays and Saturdays, commencing at 3½ o'clock. For terms, &c., apply to Mrs. LANNAY, at No. 68 Willoughby-st., Brooklyn, or at the Hall, on the stated days and hours.

A NEW THING ENTIRELY.—THE MOST ASTONISHING PERFORMANCE HEARD OF! BARRELS, FIRKINS, KEGS, AND THE WHOLE COOPER FAMILY MADE AND FINISHED WITHOUT A DEFECT, AIR-TIGHT, AND SMOOTH ENOUGH TO VARNISH, ENTIRELY BY MACHINERY.—Our Machine with the tools used to perform the work, is a patent, for which we have received gold and silver medals, and State diplomas, and last, though not least the first and ONLY premium on keg and barrel machinery, by Jury D, at the Crystal Palace.

It takes the timber in the bolt, saws the staves, hollowing with the grain, cuts them all of equal length, planes both inside and outside perfectly smooth, tries the quality of the timber, joints them in a perfect manner, giving each stave its proper proportion of bilge, according to its width, be it wide or narrow, howells, cuts the croze, turns the head, and prepares the barrel or keg for the hooping process, in a manner so perfect, complete and well finished, that we challenge the world to produce a better barrel, firkin or keg than our Machines make at the rate of three hundred per day, to the single set—to which we invite the particular attention of all who choose to give them an inspection.

We manufacture, with our Machine, articles of the Barrel family, from the smallest White Lead Keg to the largest Cask in general use—all of which can be warranted to hold the most subtle fluids, or be adapted to the packing of dry goods. In fact, the machine cannot make an imperfect article, except the defect is exclusively in the timber.

We have a shop at Elmira, New-York, directly on the line of the New-York and Erie Railroad, and the Elmira and Niagara Falls Railroad, five minutes' walk north of the depôt, where any persons who wish can witness the operation of these Machines, and test to their perfect satisfaction every branch of the work. We feel the utmost pleasure in exhibiting to such everything connected with the work.

Persons desirous of purchasing the right and machine for any locations now unsold, can obtain any information in relation thereto by applying to us through the mail. There are but few of the States remaining unsold; still, applicants will be referred to the present owners, most of whom will, without doubt, hold for disposal desirable locations within their respective territories. It is conceded by all judges who have examined this machine that it surpasses everything that has been or can be invented for the same purposes, and must entirely supersede all hand coopering. Stave and heading saws on hand.
Elmira Barrel Machine Manufacturing Company,
ELMIRA, N. Y. M. H. PERRIS, Agent.

REMOVAL.—JAMES LEE & CO. have removed their office to No. 40 Wall-st., (Insurance Buildings.)

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The semi-annual interest falling due in this City on the first day of November, proximo, upon the following named securities, will be paid on and after that date at the office of the undersigned, on presentation of the proper coupons, viz.:

THE BONDS OF THE CITY OF CLEVELAND, (Ohio,) issued to the CLEVELAND, PAINESVILLE AND ASHTABULA RAILROAD COMPANY, 7 per cent.

THE BONDS OF THE CITY OF CLEVELAND, (Ohio,) issued to the CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY, 7 per cent.

THE SCIOTO AND HOCKING VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANIES, 1st Mortgage Bonds, (first issue,) 7 per cent.
WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 52 Wall-st.
New-York, Oct. 27, 1855.

OFFICE OF THE INDIANA CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., CENTREVILLE, Ind., Oct. 26, 1855.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The semi-annual interest falling due in the City of New-York, on the 1st day of November, proximo, on the Mortgage Bonds of this Company, will be paid on and after that date, at the office of Messrs. WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 52 Wall-st., New-York, on presentation of the proper coupons.
JOHN S. NEWMAN, President.

HOLDERS OF THE OUTSTANDING BONDS of the late ROCK RIVER VALLEY UNION RAILROAD COMPANY are notified that they can receive in cash the pro rata dividend of the proceeds of the sale of said road, on surrendering their bonds at the office of the Chicago, St. Paul and Fond du Lac Railroad Company, and that they are required to present their bonds for examination and adjustment previous to the 1st day of January, 1856. J. W. CURRIER, Secretary.
Chicago, St. Paul and Fond du Lac R. R. Co., 13 Wall-st.

AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, New-York, Oct. 25, 1855.

DIVIDEND.—A dividend of five per cent. has been declared on the capital stock of this Bank, payable on the 5th of November. The transfer books will be closed from the 29th inst. to the 5th of November inclusive. By order of the Board of Directors.
R. S. OAKLEY, Cashier.

INTEREST NOTICE.—MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA R. R. CO.—The interest falling due on Nov. 1, on the Mortgage Bonds of the Michigan Southern Railroad Company, (heretofore paid at the Mechanics' Bank,) will be paid on and after that day, on presentation of the proper Coupons at the office of the Company, No. 18 William-st.
F. C. LITCHFIELD, Treasurer.

OFFICE MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY, CHILLICOTHE, Oct. 24, 1855.

THE SECOND MORTGAGE COUPONS—Of this Company, payable in New-York on the first day of November, 1855, will be paid on and after that date at the office of Messrs. WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 52 Wall-st. N. L. WILSON, President.

OFFICE CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY, New-York, Oct. 27, 1855.—The interest Coupons of the Second Mortgage Convertible Bonds of this Company due 1st November next, will be paid on and after that day, at the Office, No. 69 Wall-st.
G. M. MILLIGAN, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION, Oct. 26, 1855.—The Board of Directors have declared a dividend of four per cent., payable on and after the 1st day of November next. The transfer books will be closed from the 27th inst. to the 1st proximo.
JOHN J. STEPHENS, Cashier.

EVANSVILLE AND CRAWFORDSVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Coupons of the Bonds of this Company, due on the 1st of November next, will be paid on and after that date, on presentation at the Office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 28 Exchange-place. GEO. P. FITCH, Secretary.

PEORIA AND OQUAWKA RAILROAD COMPANY BONDS.—The Coupons for interest due 1st November next, in Bonds of the Peoria and Oquawka Railroad Company, will be paid on presentation at the office of RIGGS & CO., No. 56 Wall-st.
TUESDAY, Oct. 30, 1855.

LA CROSSE AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD CO.—COUPONS due in this City, the 1st November next, will be paid on presentation, at our office, 8 Wall-st., on and after that date. ATWOOD & CO.

BANK NOTICES.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, Oct. 24, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to J. E. LEONARD, an individual Banker, (the Bank of the People, Lowville, Lewis County,) must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said Banker, will be given up. D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.
o26-'54-lawlyTh

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, Aug. 7, 1854.—Notice is herby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to MARTIN G. AUSTIN, an individual Banker, (Bank of the Empire State,) must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of such notes will be given up to said Banker.
au10-'54-lawlyTh D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK—No. 3 Chambers-st., two doors from Chatham-st.—SIX PER CENT. interest will be paid by this Bank after the 1st of January next on all sums under $500, and 5 per cent. on all sums of $500 and upward. The Bank open daily from 10 A. M. till 2 P. M., and on Thursdays from 5 to 7 P. M.
PETER H. TITUS, President.
CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

ROSE HILL SAVINGS BANK—No. 251 3d-av., one door above 21st-st. Open daily from 10 o'clock A. M. to 2 P. M., and Wednesday and Saturday Evenings from 5 to 8 o'clock. WM. H. PLATT, President.
H. LOOPSONSON, Sec'y. JAS. R. KEELER, Vice-Pres.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$2,000—PARTNER WANTED—To engage in an established business, paying for the past four years from $4,000 to $5,000 per annum. The business is pleasant and respectable, and can be more than doubled the coming year. A full explanation given upon an interview. Address, with real name, UNION, Times office.

THE FIXTURES COMPLETE OF A FLOOR OIL-CLOTH MANUFACTORY FOR SALE—Comprising two of Powers' 24-foot printing gauges, block for about 30 new and desirable patterns, beams, paint and plaster mills, and every requisite for an extensive business. Apply to E. JOURNEAY, on the premises, corner DeKalb-av. and Debevoise-st., Brooklyn.

A CONFECTIONERY AND SALOON FOR SALE—On one of the best thoroughfares in the City. This is a rare chance, as the place can be conducted by one or two females. The place will be sold with or without the tools, as the owner is going to leave the City. Any person wishing particulars, may address a line to A. B. C., *Times* Office.

RARE CHANCE.—Must be sold immediately, or a partner taken, the stock, lease and fixtures of a corner liquor store, situated in a good locality, and is established 30 years. Apply on the premises, corner of Ridge and Delancey sts., THOS. GAFFNEY, from 7 to 10 o'clock A. M. No Agents need apply.

MALLEABLE IRON FOUNDRY FOR SALE—Now in successful operation, in the city of Newark, N. J. Will be sold cheap, and terms made easy. Address GEO. W. TAYLOR, No. 1 Hague-st., New-York.

DAGUERREOTYPE GALLERY FOR SALE—In one of the best locations in the City, and in good working order; will be sold cheap. Inquire at No. 188 Canal-st.

RARE CHANCE FOR A BUTCHER.—The fixtures for sale and store to let of a beef and pork stand in a genteel neighborhood. Apply to D. D. BAKER, No. 212 Broome-st., cor. Norfolk-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

$15,000 REWARD.—On the 17th of September last, two boxes were delivered at the office of the American Express Company, in Dubuque, Iowa, by a cartman from the United States Land Office. Said boxes, on their arrival at the Sub-Treasury in New-York, were found to contain buckshot of the size of 140 to the pound, and pressed balls of the size of 100 to the pound to the amount of 174 pounds in weight, and 26 pounds of sheet lead, No. 4. The boxes were made of white pine, one inch thick, dove-tailed at the corners, about 10⅜ inches long, 8¾ inches wide, and 4¼ inches deep, inside measurement. The bottom of one of the boxes was of hemlock. They were strapped once around the middle with one inch hoop iron. It is claimed by the Assistant Treasurer, at Dubuque, that the boxes each contained gold coin to the amount of $25,000. They were marked with cards addressed to the "Assistant Treasurer, U. S., New-York," which cards are admitted, by the Deputy Assistant Treasurer, to be genuine.

Now, therefore, for the purpose of discovering how this fraud was committed, and bringing to justice the perpetrators thereof, the American Express Company will pay $10,000 for the recovery of the money, or in that proportion for any part of it, and $5,000 for the arrest and conviction of the offenders; and they will pay liberally for information relative to the making of said boxes, the furnishing of such lead balls, shot, &c., &c. All communications should be addressed to the subscribers.
WELLS, BUTTERFIELD & CO., New-York,
LIVINGSTON, FARGO & CO., Buffalo,
Proprietors of the American Express Co.
BUFFALO, Oct. 8, 1855.

$50 REWARD—Will be paid on the return of about $300, in bank notes, and a check for $60 on the Bowery Bank; also, a memorandum of Wm. Simpson for $100, which was lost on Tuesday evening, Oct. 30, in passing through the Bowery, Bayard, Forsyth, Walker, Eldridge, Division, Pike, East Broadway and Market sts. The above reward (with the thanks of the owner) will be paid by leaving the same at No. 157½ Bowery.

THE GREATEST BEVERAGE OF THE AGE.—W. GILLIES & BROS.' celebrated DANDELION COFFEE—a certain remedy for dyspepsia, indigestion, derangement of the liver, constipation, &c., &c., and a beverage equal to the finest old Mocha Coffee.

W. GILLIES & BRO., sole manufacturers, Nos. 235 and 237 Washington-st., New-York.

For sale by druggists and grocers generally.

N. B.—Beware of a spurious article and the mixtures of pretended chemists. None genuine except that bearing a fac simile of our signature.

VERGNES' ELECTRO CHEMICAL BATHS—Under the superintendence of the Professor himself, are guaranteed to extract all metallic substances with the various maladies that arise from them. The chemical agencies by which electricity is aided under this important discovery make it peculiarly effective in the inflammatory and chronic forms of rheumatism, cutaneous affections, paralysis, St. Vitus dance, chills, bronchitis, &c. A special superintendence for ladies. A few pupils can be received. No. 209 6th-av.

KINDLING WOOD.—S. HARRISON & SON'S steam factory, No. 350 West 24th-st., best Virginia pine, per load, delivered, $6 25; oak, $5 50; cash, per barrel, 44 cents; hickory, per load, $4; per barrel, 50 cents; inferior qualities at less price. Orders per post promptly attended to.

FINANCIAL.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO., No. 59 WALL-ST., ISSUE CREDITS FOR TRAVELERS, Available in any part of the world.

ON SALE.

CITY OF CLEVELAND 7 per cent. Bonds, (Water Loan.)
CITY OF DETROIT 7 per cent. Bonds, (Water Loan.)
CITY OF CINCINNATI 6 per cent. Bonds.
CITY OF CHICAGO 6 per cent. Bonds.
CITY OF MILWAUKEE 7 per cent. Bonds.
CITY OF SACRAMENTO 10 per cent. Bonds, by
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers,
No. 43 William-st.

STATEN ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.—The books for Subscription to the Capital Stock of the STATEN ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY will be opened on the 15th of September, and remain open until the 15th of October, at the following places:
New-York, at Mechanics' Banking Association.
Amboy, N. J., at John Manning.
Tottenville, S. I., at Ephraim Totten.
Rossville, S. I., at H. S. Seguine.
South Side, S. I., at Gilbert A. Cole.
Richmond, S. I., at D. D. Ryers.
New-Dorp, S. I., at Patten Ryers.
An installment of ten per cent. will be required to be paid on the 15th of October, at MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION. By order of the Directors.
JOSEPH H. SEGUINE, President.

CHICAGO, ST. PAUL, AND FOND DU LAC RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 13 Wall-st., New-York, Oct. 26, 1855.—Holders of the stock and bonds of the Illinois and Wisconsin Railroad Company are hereby informed that the consolidation of the Illinois and Wisconsin Railroad with the Rock River Valley Union Railroad having been completed according to law, under the name of the CHICAGO, ST. PAUL, AND FOND DU LAC RAILROAD COMPANY, that they can, on application at the Office of said Company, and surrender of their stock and bonds, receive in lieu thereof the stock and bonds of the said consolidated Company.
J. W. CURRIER, Secretary,
Ch., St. P. & F. du L. R. R. Co.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN R. R. CO., No. 1 Hanover-st.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.—Holders of 7 per cent. Bonds of this Company are hereby notified that in pursuance of an act of the General Assembly of the State of Connecticut, passed at its last May session, the Treasurer is authorized and prepared to exchange for the outstanding Bonds bearing 7 per cent. interest, and unsecured by mortgage, bonds, authorized by the before-mentioned act, bearing 6 per cent. interest, and secured by an only mortgage on the Company's road, franchises, &c. Said exchange will be made at this office until further notice.—By order of the Directors.
WM. SEMENT, Treasurer.
New-York, Oct. 19, 1855.

CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD CO., No. 13 William-st.

THIS COMPANY—Having several different issues of Bonds, amounting to three and a half millions of dollars, resolved, at the annual meeting of Stockholders in July, to make an issue of the same amount payable in thirty years, to be exchanged for the Bonds now out, and mortgage the Road for their security, and pledge a sinking fund of not less than 1 per cent. per annum, which will absorb the Bonds before maturity. These Bonds are now ready, and holders of any of the different classes of Bonds can make the exchange at this office.
E. B. LITCHFIELD, Treasurer.

GEORGE F. BISSELL & CO., BANKERS, HARTFORD, CONN.—Will negotiate commercial paper and loans; make collections and remit on day of payment; buy and sell stocks and bonds on commission, and transact a general banking business. A large assortment of commercial paper on hand, at all times for sale at current rates.

D. F. ROBINSON, CALVIN DAY, GEO. F. BISSELL.
Refer to Hartford Bank, Hartford; J. C. PALMER, President Merchants' Bank; [illegible], New-York; BLAKE, HOWE & CO., Boston; Bank of Commerce, Philadelphia.

DRAFTS ON ENGLAND, IRELAND AND SCOTLAND.—We draw on
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, IRELAND.
Payable at sight, in sums from £1 upward, at $5 per £.
TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 76 Wall-st., New-York.

We will forward Drafts to any address in this or the Old Country, on receipt of a remittance.

NOTICE.—Holders of NEW-YORK CENTRAL or ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD BONDS OR STOCKS, can exchange $60,000 worth for the fee of a very productive and strictly first-class property in the vicinity of Wall-st. Title indisputable. Principals only will be treated with, and such will please address M. O. C., care Box No. 705, New-York Post-Office.

CITIZENS' BANK—New-York, Oct. 22, 1855.—The annual election for Directors of this Bank, and for Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the banking-house on Tuesday, the 6th day of November next, from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.

NASSAU BANK—ELECTION.—Notice is hereby given that the Annual Election for Directors of the Nassau Bank will take place on TUESDAY, the [illegible] inst., at their Banking Rooms, in the City of New-York, between the hours of [illegible] and [illegible] o'clock P. M. of that day.
R. A. TOOKER, Cashier.

JOHN G. WESTON & CO., No. [illegible] Wall-st. (Office of Messrs. F. P. James & Co.,) New-York. Stocks and Bonds of every description bought and sold strictly on commission. Refer to Bank of the Republic, Bank of North America.

BANKING AGENCY OF JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 44 Wall-st., over Bank of North America. Advances made upon vessels and their cargoes and on merchandise in store, or transit. Loans made upon bonds, railway and insurance stocks. Business paper discounted.

BILLS ON HAMBURG.—On Messrs. J. BERENBERG, GOSSLER & CO., at sight or sixty days' sight, in sums to suit purchasers. For sale by E. WHITEHOUSE, SON & MORISON, No. 56 William-st.

STOCKS BOUGHT AND SOLD—On commission only, and business paper and loans negotiated, by R. O. GROMMELIN, No. 16 Wall-st., office of Wheeler Bros. & Co.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE on improved City property in sums to suit applicants. Apply to S. S. RIKER, No. 150 Nassau-st.

INSURANCE.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL, $250,000.
Office, No. 52 Wall-st., opposite the Merchants' Exchange.
HUGH LAING, President.
JAS. B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

THE GREAT WESTERN INSURANCE COMPANY—Have commenced taking Marine Risks at their rooms, the Great Western Buildings, No. 30 Pine-st. Approved risks will be taken on liberal terms, and the usual credit given on premium notes. Three-quarters of the net profits of the business will be returned to the customers in scrip. On such risks as have terminated without loss to the Company, that is, a customer paying a premium on any risk terminating without loss, will be entitled to participate in the profits of the business in proportion to the amount of premium paid on such risk; and should a customer pay the Company less premiums during the year, eight of which terminate without loss, a dividend will be declared to him on the amount of those eight premiums even though the losses paid him on the other two risks exceed the premium paid by him on the ten risks. This also applies to entries on open policies as well as special risks.

DIRECTORS.

W. C. PICKERSGILL	Firm of W. C. Pickersgill & Co.
J. L. ASPINWALL	Firm of Howland & Aspinwall.
ROBT. M. OLYPHANT	Firm of Olyphant's Sons.
G. B. LAMAR	Bank of Republic.
RICHARD LATHERS	
SOHN ALLEN	Firm of Hopkins, Allen & Co.
WM. H. GUION	Firm of Williams & Guion.
ADRIAN ISELIN	Firm of A. Iselin & Co.
THOS. RICHARDSON	Firm of Thos. Richardson & Co.
JOHN H. ELLIOTT	Firm of Elliott, Adams & Co., N. O.
JOHN P. BROWN	Firm of Brown & De Rossett.
JAMES W. PHILLIPS	
GEORGE BARNES	Firm of Barnes, Lyman & Co.
A. LACHAISE	Firm of Lachaise, Fauche & Co.
CHARLES H. DABNEY	Firm of Duncan, Sherman & Co.
WM. LOESCHIGK	Firm of Loeschigk, Wesendonck & Co.
P. P. RODOCANACHI	
GEO. GRISWOLD, Jr.	Firm of N. L. & G. Griswold.
N. CHANDLER	Firm of John Munroe & Co., Paris.
HENRY F. SPAULDING	Firm of Spaulding, Vail & Fuller.
WM. G. LANE	Firm of Wm. G. Lane & Co.
ROBERT SPEDDING	Firm of Spedding & Livermore.
SAMUEL BATES	Firm of Stone & Co.
JAMES B. JOHNSTON	Firm of Boorman, Johnston & Co.
WM. M. EVARTS	Firm of Butler, Evarts & Southmayd.
F. W. REIMAR	Firm of Reimar & Meyer.
THOMAS SLOCOMB	Firm of Slocomb, Stowell & Co.
HIRAM HUTCHISON	President Bank of Hamburg.
LEWIS B. BROWN	Firm of Lewis B. Brown & Co.
AMOS R. ENO	Firm of Eno, Roberts & Co.
GEORGE BLISS	Firm of George Bliss & Co.
ABRAHAM BELL	Firm of A. Bell & Son.
G. G. SAMPSON	Firm of Sampson & Baldwin.
JAMES M. BROWN	Firm of Brown, Brothers & Co.
JAMES BENKARD	Firm of Benkard & Hutton.
FRED. C. GEBHARD	Firm of Schuchardt & Gebhard.

OFFICERS.

RICHARD LATHERS, President; JOHN A. PARKER, Vice-President; JAMES F. COX, Second Vice-President; DOUGLAS ROBINSON, Secretary; Counsel for Company, WM. M. EVARTS; Marine Inspectors, JAMES WILLIAMS, JAMES C. LOCK.

Application for shares, ($100 each,) will be received at this Office for a meditated increase of the capital Stock of this Company, not exceeding two hundred and fifty thousand dollars additional. Copies of the charter can be had by application to the Secretary, as well as any information connected with this increase of the capital.

THE IRVING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Offices Nos. 9 Wall-st., and 256 Greenwich-st. Cash Capital $200,000, with a surplus. Insures buildings, merchandise, furniture, vessels in port and their cargoes, and other property, against loss or damage by fire.
MARTIN L. CROWELL, Sec. MASON THOMPSON, Pres.

MECHANICS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—CAPITAL $150,000.—Office, No. 201 Broadway, corner of Chambers-st.
WILLIAM H. DE GROOT, President.
HENRY B. DAWSON, Secretary.

FARO PLAYING CARDS.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.—Southern and Western dealers and club-houses will find a complete assortment of well-seasoned playing cards of all qualities, at the depôt of the Philadelphia Card Factory of SAMUEL HART & CO., 1 Barclay-st., opposite Astor-House.

AUCTION SALES.

[illegible]

AUCTION SALES.

[illegible]

MEDICAL.

[illegible]

RAILROADS.

[illegible]

FOR EUROPE.

[illegible]

LEGAL NOTICES.

[illegible]

For the New-York Daily Times.

[illegible] OF PSI UPSILON

RESPONDED TO THE XI CHAPTER.

Air—"Gaudeamus."

Gaudeamus Psi Upsilon
Uno corde, fratres!
Intra templum gloriosum
Gaudium sit copiosum,
Voces et hilares!

Laudibus Psi Upsilon
Ubique ornemus.
In jucunda juventute,
In molesta senectute,
Sit amor supremus!

Fulgeat Psi Upsilon
Ut stella in coelo!
Nobis in terra obscura
Semper grata cynosura
Lumine sereno.

Videat Psi Upsilon
Filios fideles;
Fratres in calamitate,
Fratres in felicitate,
Et amicos suos.

Vivat et Psi Upsilon,
Vivat nomen clarum!
Augeat fraternitas,
Radiatur claritas
Per orbem terrarum!

Oct. 20, 1855. R. E. P.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Policemen Can't be Politicians—Mayor Wood's Order.

Mayor Wood loses no opportunity to make capital of a "General Order." He plants in all soils and sows beside all waters. He has issued an Order to the Police Department, which is more curious than important, since every policeman has read it before now, and people will wonder whether there is not a bit of Buncombe about it. If the order is to be obeyed, however, the sudden revulsion will endanger the life of the Department. Yesterday the Police were quite lively as politicians. Henceforth they must "chair" no meetings, distribute no tickets, know no Whig, no Democrat, no Hardshell, no Wood, no nothing but the policeman's duty. The following is the Order:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Oct. 31, 1855.

Whilst the right of suffrage and free exercise of opinion in the selection of candidates for office is possessed by policemen in common with other citizens, the privilege of active participation in partisan contests is expressly and directly denied. In becoming policemen, certain personal rights are given up for the public good, among others those appertaining to the politician. The policeman cannot be a politician. He cannot electioneer as such. He is not allowed to use the power of his office to overawe, to intimidate, or to influence the voter. It is his duty to protect every man in the exercise of these rights, so far as they may be interfered with by others, by a breach of the peace. It has been represented to me that members of the Police Department have been in the practice of taking an active part in politics about the time and on the day of election, and that in some Wards of the City citizens of opposite political opinions have been denied their protection, and at times virtually excluded from the polls. Now, therefore, the object of this order is to give notice that every member of the Police Department is entirely excluded from all participation in political contests, except so far as the right to vote is concerned, and that on the day of election, November 6, those policemen who may be stationed at each election poll shall preserve the peace, protect every citizen in the free exercise of his franchise, keep the polls clear, afford to every voter free ingress and egress to the Inspectors, and grant to all citizens of every political sentiment, equal protection and [illegible].

The penalty for violation of this order will be dismissal from office by the Board of Police Commissioners, upon the necessary proof that the offence has been committed. By order.

FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

GEO. W. MATSELL, Chief of Police.

Commissioners of Emigration.

The Commissioners of Emigration held their regular weekly meeting yesterday afternoon, Hon. G. C. VERPLANCK presiding. The following letter was read and ordered on file:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, Oct. 26, 1855.

MESSRS. VERPLANCK, KENNEDY, &c.—In reply to your letter of the 19th inst. I have to inform you that this Department will with much pleasure afford the Commissioners of Emigration at New-York its assistance to the extent of transmitting to the United States Consuls in Europe, with proper instructions upon the subject, any circulars which may be prepared and furnished by the said Commissioners for the purpose of preventing the commission of frauds upon emigrants by persons who have gone abroad with a view of establishing offices for the sale of tickets, or for making contracts for the transportation of such emigrants or their baggage through this country. Very respectfully yours,

W. L. MARCY.

A resolution was adopted calling on the Physician in-Chief and Superintendent of the Marine Hospital on Staten Island for a statement of the amount and value of all property in their charge belonging to emigrants.

The following table is an exhibit of the condition of the Board, &c., to date:

Number of emigrants arrived to Oct. 24		117,334
Number of emigrants arrived since Oct. 24		2,096
Total		119,430
To same date in 1854		273,651
	1855.	1854.
No. inmates in Institution Ward's Island	1,701	2,689
No. inmates in Institution Mar. Hospital	98	292
Total	1,799	2,981
Balance in bank Jan. 1, 1855		$61,192 46
Aggregate receipts to Oct. 24	$313,658 66	
Received since Oct. 24, for commutation of passengers, &c.	7,898 30	
		320,[illegible] 96
Total		$382,[illegible]
Disbursements as per previous account to Oct. 24, 1855	438,491 05	
To payments made on Oct. 24	[illegible]	
		438,491 05
Overdraft on bank Oct. 31, 1855		$51,[illegible]

[illegible] $500 about Them.—The Unwashed, Yesterday.

BILLY TOMBS—not the Eminent man, for William is a dairy—[illegible] find $500 bail, so Justice CONNOLLY locked him up. And the reason why was a good one, if CATHERINE JARVIS (she is not white) tells the truth. CATHERINE says that BILLY attempted a rape upon her, but when she manfully defended herself, BILLY beat her with the wash-dish, and stabbed her in the breast with his villainous jack-knife.

MARY GORMAN was dead-headed into the Centre-street Marble Hotel—not having a spare $500 about her for bail—as a token of merit for the zeal she had shown in a bit of controversy with Mistress MARY ANNE [illegible] of No. 149 [illegible]-street. It was all about a job of work, and MARY having a drop of French blood in her veins, did not refrain from violent gesticulations. She said a severe thing to MARY ANNE, and illustrated it with a cut—an ugly cut—with an axe, into MARY's skull.

GEORGE [illegible]—his father, for giving him such a name, deserves to be abused in the severest language possible, short of swearing—took his knife to [illegible], and SYLVESTER complains of the usage. GEORGE denied the charge, but his name was against him, and Justice CONNOLLY, not finding the much-needed $500 about him, slapped him into the Tombs.

JANE WRIGHT—whose business belies her name, [illegible] she confesses herself, "a bad one,"—was found to be in possession of jewelry, hoop-petticoats and other [illegible], to the "valley" of $51—which CATHERINE [illegible], of No. 236 Forty-first-street, says were stole. She hadn't $500, either, and so she laid down and slept last night and will to-night, again in the "dark and gloomy Tombs."

We can conceive why a man hard up should steal a golden eagle or a silver tankard—but to steal a copper bolt, even though worth $60! WM. PEARSON, of No. 66 West-street, says that JAMES H. CARNEY and MICHAEL MCCULLOUGH did it, however,—and it was found in their boat. But charity bids us hope they only removed it from pier No. 5 so their light shallop for ballast. Justice CONNOLLY, not finding the $500 about them, put on stern justice and committed them to prison. It is a warning to us all not to ballast our boats with other people's copper bolts.

To close with a tale in the [illegible]. It [illegible], but BENJAMIN WILSON thinks he has done it [illegible], he charges that his near and dear [illegible] room-mate, JAMES WILLIAMSON, opened his trunk while he was out and stole $60 therefrom. [illegible] in favor of Savings Banks.

The "Redfield Guard," Captain WHITNEY, paraded at Clifton Park, Staten Island, yesterday. They numbered 45 men, and contended for 12 splendid prizes.

The Montgomery Guard of Quebec.

NOTE FROM CAPTAIN MURPHY.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The attention of the Montgomery Guard having been called to an article from the Quebec *Colonist*, relative to an invitation from Lieut.-Col. COCKRELL to visit and dine at the Citadel during their late visit there, desire to thank the Editor of that journal for a kind word in their behalf.

The "Guard" have still in their possession the notes of invitation from Lieut.-Col. COCKRELL and officers, inviting them to dine, and particularly requesting the band to play (some of their bad music) in their hearing.

"Now, one of two things must have been the case." Lieut.-Col. COCKRELL must have been inebriated when he wrote the note of invitation, or crazy when he penned the article in the *Colonist*. He can take either horn he pleases, with the assurance that if he expects to acquire a footing among the respectable citizens of Quebec by such vulgarity, he surely mistakes their good sense, and furnishes proof of his own want of that quality.

I remain, yours, &c.,
THOMAS S. MURPHY,
Captain of the Montgomery Guard.

ANOTHER EXPLANATION.

ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL, Tuesday, Oct. 30, 1855.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I casually noticed in your paper, this morning, an extract from the Montreal *Gazette*, in which there appeared a note from Col. COCKRELL to the editor of the Quebec *Colonist*, denying that he or any of his officers had invited the Montgomery Guard to dinner, during their stay in that city. Having just arrived myself from Quebec, I can explain, perhaps, the cause of a misunderstanding over which there yet hangs a little mystery. The truth is, that both the Montgomery Guard and Col. COCKRELL have been the subjects of a harmless practical joke. Some wag, who thoroughly understood the amiable weaknesses of Col. COCKRELL—a military snob of the first water—concocted the letter of invitation, and sent it to the Montgomery Guards. A rise, it seems, has been taken out of both parties, and has unexpectedly been made an item of gossip in the columns of the NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES. Yours, H. OAKS.

The Seventeenth Ward Riot.

We have already noticed the riot which grew out of the meeting of the American Party in the Seventeenth Ward. It appears that upon the adjournment of the meeting, the attenders formed in procession and proceeded down the Bowery to Stanton-street. On arriving at the corner, a gang of rowdies rushed into the gathering and caught hold of several of the banners. After driving off these few "mobbites," the procession proceeded to First-avenue, when, on getting opposite Thirteenth-street, they were again assaulted, and several persons were beaten. Sundry policemen of the Ward now made their appearance, amongst them Lieut. HICKS, whose night it was off duty. Hereupon considerable of a row ensued, in which Lieut. HICKS, who was leading a person from the crowd, is said to have been struck with a stone. There were rumors of a grand attack having been made, but we can hardly consider that any serious consequences resulted, inasmuch as no report is made of the riot on the police returns of the District.

The Legal Rights Association.

Held a meeting last evening in Immanuel Presbyterian Church, (Rev. Mr. WILSON's,) near Bleecker-street.

Mr. T. L. JENNINGS was Chairman.

Rev. Mr. WILSON opened the meeting with prayer.

The meeting was addressed at some length by the Chairman, and afterwards by Mr. J. J. SIMONS, who delivered a most uninteresting harangue, making great professions as a "fister" and drawer of claret from noses of pale-faced monsters. Some person in the meeting called out that the speaker was a sneak. The speaker pocketed the compliment, and admitted afterwards to Rev. Mr. WILSON, that he was a sneak and a coward.

Mr. GIBBS made a few remarks and concluded by warning the people from riding in "*Jim Crow Cars.*"

Mr. TUNIS CAMPBELL said that he believed the enemies of the black race had done more to turn the tide of public opinion in their favor within the last few years, than all the speeches that could be made at the meetings of the Legal Rights Society. He ate supper once with a white man, and he felt that he was a man ever since, and the last man who insulted him in Broadway was ignorant of the fact that he had that supper. He urged upon the people to raise a good amount of money for the cause, and they might rest assured that railroad companies would make concessions when they saw the colored people putting a tangible value upon their rights.

The meeting concluded quietly, notwithstanding an attempt having been made by a man named ROLLIN, (*not the ancient Historian*,) to spoil the harmony which existed.

Accidental Fall.

As PATRICK LAUGHLIN, or LARKIN, a laboring man, residing at No. 148 West Sixteenth-street, was at work for J. M. SHUTE on the new Methodist Church, Seventh-avenue and Fourteenth-street, he fell from the scaffold of the second story and lodged upon the beams of the first story, severely injuring his back and one of his legs. He was conveyed to the City Hospital.

Coroner's Investigation.

THE BRUTAL MURDER OF THE COLORED MAN IN MOTT-ST.

Coroner HILTON continued the investigation as to the death of CHARLES COLE, the colored man, whose death resulted from the shameful beating which was described in full in the TIMES of yesterday morning. The testimony taken was very indefinite; it consisted as follows: Harriet COLE, wife of the deceased, related the circumstances of the crime, as told her by COLE, in much the same words as in our yesterday's edition. She stated that being much engaged in attending to him, she had neglected to see the Police about the matter. Several witnesses were sworn, who had heard of the assault immediately after it was made, but none saw it. The butchers employed at SHANNON's slaughter-house swore that they neither heard of nor knew anything about it. The Jury returned a verdict of "Death by strangulation of the intestines from injuries inflicted by some person to the Jury unknown, Oct. 24, 1855." They also made the following recommendation: "Further, we ask the Mayor to offer a reward for the conviction of the guilty parties." The parties who had been arrested, were, upon the rendition of the above verdict, discharged.

SUICIDE BY TAKING PRUSSIC ACID.

Coroner O'DONNELL held an inquest upon the body of JAMES WARREN, a native of Troy, N. Y., who yesterday morning committed suicide by taking prussic acid. It appeared from the testimony had in the case that deceased had lately become much straightened in circumstances, and could with difficulty only defray his necessary expenses. A few days since, he was arrested on complaint of Messrs. A. MUNROE & Co. for obtaining $165 in goods and money under false pretences, on which charge he was held to bail. In conversation with a friend that same evening he asserted his innocence, but declared his intention to commit suicide, which he afterwards did. Verdict, "Suicide by taking prussic acid." Deceased who was sometime since a clerk in the employ of GEORGE LAW, leaves a wife and two children.

THE WILLIAM TAPSCOTT AFFRAY.

Coroner GAMBLE yesterday concluded the investigation as to the circumstances of the affray on the ship *William Tapscott*, in which the sailor THOMAS WILLIAMS lost his life. The ship having sailed, and no witnesses being discoverable, the Jury rendered a verdict of "Death from a wound inflicted by some person to them unknown." The Jury further censure "the officers of the ship for not causing information of the occurrence to be sent on shore, and call upon the proper authorities to secure their arrest on their return to this port."

Anniversary of the Southern Aid Society.

This Society held its second anniversary last evening, in the Church of Rev. Dr. PARKER, Fourth-avenue.

The exercises were opened by Rev. Dr. SKINNER. After singing, prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. HAMLIN, of Baltimore.

The Treasurer's report was next presented by GERARD HALLOCK, Esq.

The balance in the Treasury at last Anniversary, was $609 24; received since $9,295 27; making the total cash resources of the year $9,907 51. To this must be added subscriptions uncollected, $1,210; making a total during the year, of $10,417 51. The disbursements during the year just closing, have been as follows: Sixth Presbyterian Church, Washington City, $200; Rev. G. W. Harlan, Osceola, $150; Rev. W. King, Garden Valley, Texas, $150; Rev. Mr. Quarterman, Western Georgia, $200; Synod of East Tennessee, $400; Synod of West Tennessee, $300; Rev. James Stratton, Dorchester Congregational Church, South Carolina, $250; Rev. S. C. Lapham, Bedford County, Virginia, $200; Rev. [illegible], Western Virginia, $150; Rev. D. M. [illegible], Alabama, $300; Rev. H. Chaney, Georgia, $150; Rev. N. H. Broughton, expenses from Boston, $47; Domestic Missionary Society of Richmond, Va., $400; Synod of Mississippi, $500; Synod of Kentucky, $500; Winchester Presbytery, Virginia, $150; Melanie Rankin, Brownsville, Texas, $200; Expenses of last Anniversary, $147 96; 2,000 copies of last Annual Report, $107 43; Salary of General Agent, to Feb. 1, (since deceased,) $850; his traveling and incidental expenses, $100; Office Rent (since free) $83 33; Rev. Owen Brown, Office Agent, $149; Rev. Luther Farnham, salary as Secretary and Agent for New-England States, $600; his traveling expenses, $6 16; incidental expenses, postages, &c., $207 13. Total payments during the year $6,126 10, which, deducted from the total receipts, leaves a balance in the treasury of $3,884 51, from which, however, should be deducted appropriations made, but not yet paid, $800 for New-Orleans, and $1,000 for Texas; say $1,800, which will leave remaining in the treasury, $1,484 51. The expenses for the year, for all purposes other than the support of Missionaries, have been $1,456 10.

Rev. Dr. STYLES then read the Annual Report, interspersing a few remarks.

After which, Rev. E. H. CUMPSTON, of Virginia moved its adoption, in an able statement of the details of this missionary movement.

The Rev. Mr. HAMLIN followed with a resolution commending the Society to the common sympathy of all Christians, and the Benediction being pronounced, the assembly (which numbered but sixty-two persons) separated.

Police News.

THE GREAT COUNTERFEITING CASE—EXAMINATION CONCLUDED—REFUSAL TO ADMIT BREESE TO BAIL, ETC.

Justice BRENNAN yesterday resumed, at Essex Market Police Court, the examination of witnesses in the above case. Both of the prisoners, James L. Breese and Charles A. Hurlburt were present during the investigation. They were attended as counsel by Mr. Charles S. Spencer and Mr. Clinton.

Mrs. Ritter, the keeper of the boarding-house where Breese held out, was first put on the stand and sharply cross-examined, notwithstanding which, her testimony, as already reported, remained unaltered. In addition, she testified to having seen many persons whom she did not know call on Breese. One of these called with Hurlburt, whom she recognized a few weeks since; she describes him as a stout man of Jewish aspect; she thinks his name is Edward Hertz. [Hertz was arrested on Sunday evening last, when Hurlburt was taken into custody, but on being taken to the Tenth Ward Police Station, the Officer in command refused, for some unknown reason, to hold him. The wherefore of this transaction is not yet explained.] Hertz called to get board. Hertz is supposed to be concerned with Breese, because that he called at Breese's residence, as did Hurlburt after his arrest, he not being aware of the descent made by the Police. There are also letters found, which go to establish evidence of a very close intimacy.

Several other witnesses were examined, but their testimony was unimportant as bearing on the case. The trunks owned by Breese were examined, when daguerreotypes of flash personages and fancy ladies, love letters from females, were found in abundance. In a second trunk were found vials of acids, drugs, a pestle and mortar, counterfeit coins of all denominations, from a Spanish sixpence to the Mexican dollar, together with a complete set of such tools as are used by counterfeiters. Among his papers was found a recipe supposed to be for erasing the denominations of bank bills, for altering, or else to be for some purpose of counterfeiting coin. It is as follows:

"Take 1 oz. nitric acid,
1 oz. water,
50 cents in good silver,
Put together in a bottle and let stand till dissolved, and when dissolved add 2 oz. muriatic acid, shake it well and let stand till it settles, and then pour off the liquid and wash the sediments with hot water thoroughly. Dissolve 1½ oz. cyanide of potash in ½ pint of warm water, and then pour it on the sediments in the bottle."

Breese was formerly a salesman in the store of Messrs. Hitchcock & Leadbeater, of Broadway. He is a native of Pittston, Pennsylvania, where his father resides. His sister called yesterday on him.

Mr. James R. Quick, sash and blind manufacturer, of No. 368 Tenth-street, by whom Hurlburt was formerly employed, was present and gave him a good character; he afterwards became his bailer in the sum of $2,000. Justice BRENNAN refused at present to accept bail for Breese, who was committed for trial.

Dr. Kane.

"Dr. KANE, who has just returned from his second Expedition to the Arctic regions, is about to marry one of the Fox girls, of spirit-rapping notoriety."

The foregoing paragraph, which had its origin, we believe, in the *Herald*, we have the best reason for saying is without a shadow of foundation.—*Eve. Post.*

The "Baldwin Guard," from the Eighth Ward, numbering 54 muskets, went yesterday on a target excursion to Hoboken. They shot for twenty prizes.

[Advertisement.]

FASHIONABLE CLOTHING FOR GENTLEMEN AND BOYS.—The styles of ready-made clothing exhibited this season by ALFRED MUNROE & Co., No. 441 Broadway, appear to meet with universal approval, if we may judge by the crowds of customers which every day visit their establishment.

Their assortment is unusually large and varied, and extraordinary pains have been taken to have every garment made in the most perfect manner, and well and appropriately trimmed. They feel amply repaid for their exertions to please their customers by the success which has crowned their exertions. Strangers and others who are unacquainted with the manner of conducting business at No. 441 Broadway, are politely invited to call and examine for themselves.

[Advertisement.]

Churches, manufactories and families requiring a steady, powerful and smokeless light,

THAT CANNOT EXPLODE,

at one-fourth of the expense of candles or burning fluid, are invited to examine and test my

PATENT FOUNTAIN LAMPS

and

FOUNTAIN OIL.

Every student and seamstress should have one.

MATTHEW VANDERHOOF,
No. 80 Frankfort-street.

[Advertisement.]

DISEASES OF THE EYE AND EAR.

FRANCIS SALTER, M. D., M. R. C. S. E.,
Oculist and Aurist,
No. 27 Bond-street, New-York.
Office hours, 11 A. M. to 4 P. M.

N. B.—Dr. SALTER will forward his published letters to any address upon application.

[Advertisement.]

The comfortably clad man is a wearer of RAY'S UNRIVALED STOCKING KNIT UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS, distinguished by
Warmth of material.
Elasticity of texture.
Softness of surface.
Excellence of fit.
Superiority of make.
Durability in wear.
Lowness in price, and sold at JAMES E. RAY'S Family Hosiery and Undergarment Manufactory,
No. 108 Bowery, near Grand-street.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—This beautiful and well-conducted place of amusement is now in the full tide of prosperity, and with its good company and well-selected pieces must continue successful. To-night, the "Flying Dutchman," "Rose of Pekin," "Kenneth," will be performed, with Miss HATHAWAY, Mr. J. H. ALLEN, Mons. SCHMIDT, Mr. G. S. FOX, Mlle. THERESE, and all the favorites.

[Advertisement.]

The great Inhaling Remedy for Asthma, Consumption, and all diseases of the Throat and Lungs, Dr. CURTIS' Hygeana. Thousands have been restored to health the past year by the Hygeana. Principal office No. 348 Broadway, and sold by C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway. Price only $3 a package. Dr. CURTIS will be at the office daily from 10 to 3 o'clock, where he may be consulted free of charge.

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS.—Several new styles of Gas-Fixtures, surpassing in beauty and workmanship anything ever offered before. Our designers are producing new and original styles constantly. Also, the best portable gas works for private dwellings, churches or factories in this country. Call at our great manufacturing dépôt, No. 376 Broadway.

ARCHER, WARNER & Co.

[Advertisement.]

THIS WEEK ONLY.—WRITING AND BOOK-KEEPING.—Pupils will be received this week only, at one-half the regular charge. Ladies Class at 11 A. M. Terms, $5. Cards of particulars may be had at the Academy, No. [illegible] Broadway.

OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH.

[Advertisement.]

LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS' PIANOS, AND GOODMAN & BALDWIN'S MELODEONS, SINGLE AND DOUBLE BANK.—The only place in Broadway where these instruments are for sale. Purchasers are invited to call and inspect. N. B.—Broadway Tabernacle Singing Class on Wednesday evening, at 7½ o'clock, under the direction of F. H. NASH.

COLBURN & NASH, Agents,
No. [illegible] Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Seekers of health, such as those dyspeptic or those suffering from weakness or debility of any kind, should take a course of these fine medicines, which will quickly restore them to health, as they never fail to cure.

[Advertisement.]

KIDDER'S GAS REGULATOR still continues to given those beautiful results in gas burning, saving from 20 to 40 per cent., with a more beautiful, soft and mellow light. Call and see illustrations at the Office No. 362 Broadway, and at Crystal Palace.

J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

[Advertisement.]

Extra large size Daguerreotypes, in colors, for only 50 cents, including a beautiful case, equal in quality to those charged $3 for elsewhere, at

F. WELLING'S,
Corner of Bleecker and Carmine streets.

LONG ISLAND.

Precocious Villains—One Boy Stabbed by Another.

A boy, named JAMES DALTON, was stabbed by another boy, named THOMAS WRIGHT, on Fulton-avenue near Navy-street, yesterday forenoon, and seriously though not mortally wounded. The wound was inflicted in the left breast and entered the lungs. The parties to this affair have been at enmity for some time, and yesterday WRIGHT whipped a younger brother of DALTON, and DALTON, in turn, attempted to punish WRIGHT for it, when the knife was used. WRIGHT was arrested and committed to await the result of the injuries to DALTON.

MARRIED.

At Goshen, Orange County, N. Y., on Wednesday, Oct. 31, by Rev. Dr. Snodgrass, MAURICE FALCON, of New-York, to LIZZIE, eldest daughter of Joseph Brewster, Esq., of the former place.

At Norwalk, Conn., on Monday, Oct. 29, in St. Paul's Church, by Rev. Dr. Mead, Rev. EUGENE O. PATTISON, of Indianapolis, Ind., to MARY E. daughter of Jonathan Camp, Esq., of the former place.

At Batavia, N. Y., on Tuesday, Oct. 16, by Rev. T. P. Tyler, ROMEYN MULLIGAN, of this City, and MARY L., oldest daughter of Samuel C. Holden, Esq., of the former place.

At Medina, on Thursday, Oct. 25, by Rev. Charles E. Furman, Mr. SAMUEL ROOT, of New-York City, to Miss HATTIE, daughter of the officiating clergyman.

DIED.

In this City, on Wednesday, Oct. 31, of consumption, ANN ELIZA MCBRIDE, wife of Patrick McBride, aged 27 years.

The funeral will take place on Friday, Nov. 2, at 10 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 6 Pitt-st.; from there to St. Mary's Church, for funeral service; from thence to Calvary Cemetery. The friends and acquaintances, and those of his brothers, James, John and Michael McBride, are requested to attend, without further invitation.

In this City, on Tuesday, Oct. 30, of consumption, OWEN MCGOVERN, aged 27 years.

His friends and acquaintances, and also the St. Mary's Total Abstinence Beneficial Society, are requested to attend his funeral, this day, (Thursday,) at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 235 Delancey-st.

In this City, on Tuesday, Oct. 30, PETER AUGUSTUS JAY, aged 24 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, without further notice, at Calvary Church, on Friday, the 2d inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.

In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Oct. 30, Mrs. LYDIA FLINN, aged 78 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, to-morrow, (Friday,) the 2d inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., at her son, James W. Flinn's residence, in Van Buren-st., between Bedford and Nostrand avs.

Albany and Troy papers please copy.

In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Oct. 31, PETER CROSBY, son of George Crosby, in the 29th year of his age.

His friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his father, No. 31 Stanton-st.

At Westfield, Staten Island, on Tuesday evening, Oct. 30, at 11 o'clock P. M., FRANKLIN H. JESSUP, son of Isaac K. Jessup, aged 16 years, 6 months and 8 days.

His relatives and friends, and those of the family, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral at the residence of his father, on Friday, 2d inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

In Greensburg, Westchester County, on Tuesday morning, Oct. 30, at his residence, after a short illness, GEORGE D. DUSENBERRY, in the 28th year of his age.

His friends, and those of his father, Charles Dusenberry, and of his father-in-law, Nicholas Underhill, are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, near White Plains, on Thursday, Nov. 1, at 11 o'clock A. M., without further invitation. The Harlem Railroad train leaves corner of White and Centre sts. at 8 o'clock A. M., arriving at White Plains in time for the funeral.

At Tarrytown, on Wednesday, Oct. 31, Mr. HENRY SICKELS, an old and respected inhabitant of this City, in the 86th year of his age.

The friends and acquaintances of the family, also those of his sons, Henry and John R., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Friday, the 2d inst., at 10 o'clock A. M. Stages will be in readiness at the Tarrytown Depôt at 11 o'clock.

In Newark, N. J., on Monday, Oct. 29, of inflammation of the bowels, ANNA ADELAIDE, daughter of S. A. Baldwin, aged 21 years and 4 months.

Funeral this day, (Thursday,) Nov. 1, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her father, No. 79 Commerce-st.

In Mamaroneck, Westchester County, on Tuesday, Oct. 30, LAURA ALMIRA, only daughter of Edmund and Eliza Ann Davis, aged 17 months and 14 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of its parents, Mamaroneck, this day, (Thursday,) at 1 o'clock P. M. Also, service in the Presbyterian Church, Rye, at 2½ o'clock P. M.

In Wilton, Conn., on Friday, Oct. 26, RICHARD, oldest child of Edward and Marian Olmstead, aged 3 years.

At Gansevoort, Saratoga County, N. Y., on Monday, Oct. 29, CATHARINE, wife of Herman Gansevoort.

At Kiel, on the Baltic, on Saturday, Oct. 6, in the 21st year of his age, Lieut. JOHN RICHARD OUSELEY, of H. B. M. ship-of-war *Pembroke*. He was the second son of Sir W. Gore Ouseley, of England, and grandson of the late Gov. Van Ness, of Vermont.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange...Oct. 31.

$2,000 Virginia 6s, '90	94¾	350 Erie Railroad...b3	49¼
13,000 do...c	94¾	550 do...b3	49¼
19,000 Ind'a State 5s..s3	79½	100 do	49¼
10,000 Tennes. 6s, '90.b3	94¾	500 do...s30	49¼
5,000 do...s90	94	100 do	49¾
5,000 do...b3	94¼	200 do...b60	50¼
5,000 do	94	200 do	49¾
5,000 do	94	300 do	49¾
5,000 Missouri 6s...s4m	86	650 do...b3	49¾
5,000 do...b30	87	200 do...s60	49¾
1,000 Hud. R.2d M.B.s3	86	400 Harlem Railroad	31¾
5,000 Ill. Cen. R. Bs.b60	76½	60 Panama R. R....s3	100¾
20,000 do	76¾	50 do	101
2,000 do	76¾	50 do	101
12,000 do	76¾	250 Reading Railroad..s3	89¾
41,000 do...s3	75¾	100 do	89¾
5,000 N. Y. Cen. 7s	101	100 do	89¾
12,000 Erie Bds. of '75	84½	200 do...b10	89¾
1,000 Chic.&R.Isl.R.Bs.	92½	200 do...b15	89¾
20 Phenix Bank	100¾	1100 do...s3	89
15 Bank of Commerce	110	800 do	89
10 Hanover Bank	97	100 do...b3	89
20 Metropolitan Bank	108½	100 do	89½
40 Ocean Bank	86	50 do...s30	89
20 Pennsylva. Coal Co.	97	200 do...b30	89
10 do	97½	100 do...b60	89½
100 Canton Co...b60	22	110 Mich. Cen. R. R..b3	92½
150 do	22¼	110 do...b3	92
150 do...s30	22	50 do...s3	92
150 do	22	100 do...s60	91
150 do	22	150 do...b60	91
50 Nic. Transit Co...s3	16¾	100 do	91
200 do...s10	16½	25 M. S. & N. I. R. R.	90¼
50 do	16	50 do...b3	90
200 do...s10	16	200 do...b60	91½
750 do...b3	16	75 Galena & Chi. R. R.	114
200 do...b60	16½	20 do...b60	115
500 do...s60	15½	10 do	114¼
100 do...b60	16¼	50 Clev. & T. R. R...b30	68
100 Cumb. Coal Co...s3	25	50 do...s60	67¼
600 do...s30	24¾	50 do...s60	67¼
300 do...s30	25	50 do...b10	68
100 do...s3	24¾	50 do	c 68
150 do...s3	24¾	50 do	68
300 do...s3	24¾	50 do...b60	68
500 do...b60	25¼	350 C. & R. I. R. R...s1m	88
400 do	25	332 do...s3	89
50 do...b60s	25	50 Cle. & Pitts. R. R...b3	55
100 do...s10	25		

SECOND BOARD.

$18,000 Ind'l State 5s..b3	79½	27 M. So. & N. I. R. R.	90
10,000 Ill. Cen. R.Bs..b60	76½	50 Ill. Cen. R. R....s15	92¾
10,000 do	75¾	100 Clev. & Tol. R.	67¾
100 Cumber. Coal Co.	25	500 do...b60	68¼
200 do...s3ds	25	200 Reading Railr'd..s30	89¾
100 Nic. Trans. Co.	15¾	200 do	89
100 Canton Co...b60	22¾	200 do...s3	89
50 Erie Railroad...b3	49¾	600 do...b3	89
100 do...s3	49¾	100 do	89½
100 do	49¾	200 do...b3	89¾
100 do...b3	49¾	100 do	89¾
40 do	49¾	100 Hud. R. R. R...s30	31¾
100 do	49¾	200 do...b60	32
300 do	49¾	10 do	31¾
100 do...b3	49¾	10 do	31¾
400 do...s3	49¾	87 do	31¾
100 do...s30	48¾	25 Gal. & Chi. R. R.b3	114
100 do...b30	48¾	62 do	114
150 Panama Railroad	101¾		

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 31—P. M.

The steamer *Atlantic* left port at noon today for Liverpool, having on freight $625,250 in Gold, and a large mail for England and the Continent. There was some additional business for this opportunity in Sterling Exchange early this forenoon, at 108⅞@108¾ ₩ cent. Bank bills just received from the South were done at the outside figures, and prime Commercial bills at 108⅝. We heard of no transactions in France after the close of business yesterday. The receivers of bills from the South, both French and English, were generally anxious to make sales for this packet, as further considerable remittances are known to be on the way, to come in competition with fresh supplies of Grain and Flour Exchange making here. The Money Market was exceedingly active to-day. The disbursements on California drafts were large, and the demand for money among the Brokers a little more general.

The California houses found a good demand for their bullion on arrival, though it is not certain that it was taken for immediate export. Both Brokers and Bankers in the Foreign trade occasionally buy on speculation, or in anticipation of orders for shipment. The receipts at the *Assay Office* were over $600,000, and no part of the Dust ordered into Coin. At the Stock Exchange, the business in the forenoon was generally done at steady prices, in some few instances at a slight improvement on the prices of yesterday, but the Board closed in the afternoon spiritless and uneven in rates, Erie 49¾, Reading 94¾, Illinois Centrals 75¾, Michigan Southern 90, Toledo 67¾, Galena 114 and Indiana State fives 79¾. Other State Stocks weak at 94¾ for Virginias and Tennessees, 86¾@86¼ for Missouris.

The November interest payments will be very considerable to-morrow. The quarterly interest on the City Debt will be paid at the Mechanics' Bank. The half yearly coupons on the 6 ₩ cents. of the New-York Central will be paid by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co. The same house pay the principal and interest of the old debt of the Rochester, Lockport and Niagara Falls Road. The Manhattan Company pay the coupons on the Erie First Mortgage Bonds. The Ohio Trust Company pay the coupons on the Mad River and Lake Erie Railroad, the Cleveland and Pittsburg, the Little Miami, and the Hamilton and Dayton. In addition to other payments by ATWOOD & Co., announced heretofore, they will pay the coupons on the Central Ohio Railroad Bonds. The Toledo Rail Company, No. 18 William-street, will pay the coupons on the Junction Ohio Bonds.

Mr. J. P. CRONKHITE has been elected President of the Bank of the Commonwealth, in lieu of Mr. WILSON, who resigned, and whose resignation takes effect from to-day. Mr. CRONKHITE has been hitherto Vice-President, and in the President's absence acting President.

Judge MITCHELL, of the Supreme Court, has denied the injunction asked for by Mr. J. THOMPSON, against the issue of the new State Loan by the Canal Fund Commissioners.

Messrs. WELLS, FARGO & Co. inform us that they brought from the mining districts in California to the City of San Francisco, in the month of September, Gold Dust to the value of $3,116,118, and carried into the interior over a million of dollars in coin from the San Francisco Branch Mint. We learn through the same house, and from other quarters, that the Nicaragua steamers of 5th of October, now due at this port, will bring very little Gold. The distrust continued in the safety of the Nicaragua route, on account of WALKER's expedition, and the Insurance Agencies at San Francisco were indisposed to take the risks, growing out of political trouble at San Juan. The non-arrival of the upward bound steamer of the 2d September, also discouraged both Gold shipments and Passengers. The cause of delay was no doubt the Cholera epidemic, which was fearfully raging on the steamer as she passed Acapulco.

We are again indebted to Mr. CISCO, the Sub-Treasurer, and to Mr. RUSSELL, his Cashier, for a general statement of the business of the Department in October:

Balance first of the month	$7,160,677
Custom Receipts	3,406,734
Other receipts	947,752
Total	$11,514,163
Payments of the month	3,894,427
Balance to Nov. 1	$7,619,731
To Cr. of Disbursing Officers	1,625,344
To Cr. of Interest Fund	36,677
To Cr. of Assay Office	1,489,616
Bullion in Assay Office	2,334,839
Total Gold Nov. 1	$13,088,197

The Custom Duties, as above, were larger by $914,376 than in the same month in 1854.

Statement of Business at the United States Assay Office, for the month ending Oct. 31, 1855:

Deposits of Gold		$2,660,000 00
Foreign Coins	$3,000 00	
Foreign Bullion	21,000 00	
United States Bullion, (including Cal. Br. Mint, Bars $[illegible])	2,626,000 00	
Deposits of Silver		45,794 00
Foreign Coins	$10,400 00	
Foreign Bullion	9,300 00	
United States Bullion, (contained in Gold)	26,000 00	
Lake Superior native Silver	94 00	
Total Deposits—Payable in Bars	$2,[illegible],000 00	
Total Deposits—Payable in Coins	735,794 00	
		$2,695,794 00

Mr. ALBERT H. NICOLAY's regular semi-weekly auction sale of Stocks and Bonds will take place to-morrow (Thursday) at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.

Steam Navigation in New-Granada.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The *George Law* brings fresh intelligence from New-Granada of importance to our merchants. The great undertaking of opening the old Spanish canal, which connects the Magdalena River and the Bay of Carthagena, is soon to be completed. Advices from the Superintendent of the Canal, Mr. GILLETT, are such as to induce the belief that the New-Granada Canal and Steam Navigation Company will run their steamers through this Canal, and up the river to Honda, by the 1st of March next. By this splendid steamship canal, the rich products of the interior of New-Granada will find a safe and rapid shipment to the Caribbean Sea.

The intelligence is also to the effect that the steamer *Henry Wells*, sent out by the Company and intended for the trade, is safe at Barranquilla, and is now traversing the waters of the Magdalena River. The Company will be prepared to use the Canal the moment that it is ready, as we are informed that three more iron steamers for the river and canal are now being constructed, which will be ready by the first of March next. The people of the country are said to be highly gratified at the flattering prospects which the energy of their Anglo-Saxon brethren hold out to them in forwarding the improvements in their country. H.

Weekly Statement of the New-Orleans Banks.

CASH ASSETS.

BANKS.	LOANS. Oct. 20.	Oct. 13.	SPECIE. Oct. 20.	Oct. 13.
Citizens' B'k	$6,742,819	$6,689,492	$1,839,014	$1,838,130
Canal Bank	2,878,338	2,051,146	891,075	809,770
Louisiana	1,960,849	1,960,141	1,705,819	1,700,709
Louis. State	2,104,035	2,148,386	1,588,694	1,578,137
Mech. & Tra.	971,887	972,270	626,914	631,082
B'k N. Orl's	988,466	988,833	273,341	221,289
Southe'n B'k	260,089	263,624	191,554	186,477
Union Bank	777,391	741,386	305,636	273,148
Total	$14,298,616	$14,256,905	$7,625,567	$7,002,659
	Decrease....$38,289		Increase....$23,184	

CASH LIABILITIES.

BANKS.	CIRCULATION. Oct. 20.	Oct. 13.	DEPOSITS. Oct. 20.	Oct. 13.
Citizens' Bk.	$1,856,400	$1,900,995	$6,401,478	$6,248,979
Canal Bank	986,085	934,425	949,172	890,872
Louisiana	730,194	724,614	2,461,105	2,441,910
La. State	339,700	356,900	3,648,346	3,605,439
Mech. & Trads	308,200	308,470	890,365	909,818
Bk. of N. O.	496,088	508,160	889,997	709,871
Southern Bk	170,000	180,790	161,362	295,439
Union Bank	970,785	861,380	840,621	867,238
Total	$5,887,590	$5,890,434	$16,090,357	$16,999,117
	Decrease....3,832		Decrease....$173,250	

In addition to the foregoing Cash Assets, the banks hold foreign and domestic Exchange to the extent of the respective figures opposite, as compared with last week:

	Oct. 24.	Oct. 15.
Citizens' Bank	$787,088	$744,871
Canal Bank	789,262	763,335
Bank of Louisiana	207,469	212,218
Louisiana State Bank	128,809	118,469
Mechanics' and Traders' Bank	185,693	144,357
Bank of New-Orleans	191,744	188,093
Southern Bank	217,000	220,738
Union Bank	376,263	377,935
Total	$2,883,784	$2,906,711

Cotton Crop Movement.

From Wright's New-York Circular, Oct. 31.

On the night of 24th inst. a frost passed over North and South Carolina, Georgia, and some portions of Alabama. We are not yet advised that it reached the great Southwestern cotton region. So far as heard from, we are told the frost has been a "killing one;" but opinions differ widely in estimating its effect upon the probable extent of the crop. I do not learn that it was preceded by rain, or that it occurred on more than one night. The letters from Charleston and Savannah up to 27th, seem to make very light of it, and the only effect on the Southern markets has been, perhaps, in checking, to some extent, the decline which would otherwise have followed the receipt of the *Africa's* advices by telegraph. In a few days we shall get more information on the subject, and be able to form a better opinion as to the probable consequences.

The report comes from Georgia and South Carolina that planters are becoming dissatisfied with the rates now obtainable for their crops, and are showing a disposition to hold back a little, which is naturally enough, [illegible]. It is unfortunate [illegible] to do it, and the attempt would in all probability be abandoned in three or four weeks. After January, a combination of this nature would have far greater chances of success.

The following is a statement of the movement in Cotton since the 1st September last, as compared with the previous three years:

	1855.	1854.	1853.	1852.
Receipts at the Ports	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Exports to Great Britain	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Exports to France	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ex. to other Foreign Ports	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total Exports	174,000	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stock on hand	278,000	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Of which, during the past week, included in the above:				
Receipts at the Ports	71,000	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Exports to Great Britain	26,000	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Exports to France	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ex. to other Foreign Ports	11,000	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total Exports	51,000	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Oct. 30.

New fair SUGAR is selling here at 6½@6¾c. FLOUR is quoted at $9 44@$9 50. CORN, 70c.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Oct. 31—6½ P. M.

FLOUR—Sales, 3,800 bbls. at $8 75@$9 for common to good State, and $9@$9 25 for common to fancy Western. BUCKWHEAT FLOUR, $3 25, and dull. WHEAT and CORN, no sales. BARLEY—Sales 18,000 bushels at $1 25 for two-rowed, and $1 32@$1 33 for four-rowed. OATS—46c. for State and Western. RYE—$1 21@$1 23, in the street. WHISKY—Sales, 140 bbls. at 40½c. Receipts by Canal to-day—5,150 bbls. Flour; 6,510 bushels Corn; 10,560 bushels Barley; 19,260 bushels Oats; 19,865 bushels Wheat.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, Oct. 31—6½ P. M.

FLOUR quiet—market very firm—supply light; sales, 800 bbls. at $8 75@$9 for good to fancy Ohio, and $9 25 for choice to extra do. WHEAT rather dull —Sales, 5,000 bushels Wisconsin Spring at $1 60; 2,000 bushels prime Red Winter Illinois at $1 80; 3,800 bushels prime White Michigan at $2 10; 3,000 bushels do. Canadian at $2 12½. CORN dull—sales, 6,000 bushels at 84c. OATS in good demand—3,000 bushels at 37½c. afloat, and 37½c. from store. RYE has advanced—sales, 5,000 bushels at $1 10. BARLEY very firm—sales, 1,200 bushels at $1 25. WHISKY active at 37½c.@38c. LAKE IMPORTS for the 24 hours ending noon to-day: Flour, 3,216 bbls.; Wheat, 69,494 bushels; Oats, 78,800 bushels. CANAL EXPORTS same time: Flour, 1,667 bbls.; Wheat, 30,913 bushels; Corn, 3,900 bushels; Oats, 17,736 bushels.

SALES OF STOCKS AT PHILADELPHIA.—*Wednesday—First Board.*—$100 City Railroad 6s 91; 150 New-Creek Coal Co. 1⅛; 200 Long Island R. R. 12¼; 62 Minehill R. R. 64; 100 Reading Railroad, 45; 3 do. 45¼; 341 do. 45⅜; 5 Lehigh Scrip, 40; 12 Penn. R. R. 45¾; 6 Norristown R. R. 56¼; New-Orleans Gas, 114; 50 Union Bank, Tenn., 90.

Closing Prices—United States 6s, '68, 117½@118; Philadelphia 6s, 91@91¼; Pennsylvania 5s, 83@83¼; Reading R. R., 45⅛@45; Reading Railroad Bonds, 76, [illegible]; Reading Railroad Mortgage 6s, '86, [illegible]; Pennsylvania Railroad, 45¾@45⅞; Morris Canal 12½@13¼; Schuylkill Navigation 6s, '82, 74½@75; Schuylkill Navigation Stock, 19@19½; Schuylkill Navigation Preferred, [illegible]; Long Island Railroad, 11½@11¾; Vicksburg Railroad, 7@7½; Girard Bank, 12⅛@12¼; Lehigh Zinc, 1¾@2; Union Canal, 9@9¼; New-Creek Coal Co. 1⅛@1¼.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Roanoke, for Norfolk, Petersburg and Richmond—William H. Hull, George Barnettingham, H. R. Hinds, Francis Coleman, Francis Kelly, C. Parker, Mrs. S. Waterhouse, Miss Lohse, R. F. Crosland, Mrs. Haines and son, A. Peterson and lady, John R. Baer and lady, Miss A. Stow, Miss Eliza Barnes, Thomas Seymour and lady, G. H. James, Charles Brown and lady, John Smith and lady, James Reeder, Miss Mayhew, A. A. James and lady, R. Birdsall, H. Hastings, Mrs. R. Hastings, Mrs. G. Parker, W. Tremaye, Henry Dwyer, George Brighton, Joseph Lyman, J. Fuller, L. S. Cockburn, F. Marshall, W. A. Wemble, James Potter, Augustus Hobbs, Theodore Lawrence, Oscar Lawrence, James R. Lawrence, Robert Tweed, Theodore Weeks, Henry Lord, Robert Harris, F. R. Barlow, William Young, T. Abbott, P. M. Lindsley, Mrs. Howe and two daughters, Miss S. A. Gibson, A. T. Parker, J. H. Lindsley, C. B. Lindsey, P. Grant, G. Winfred, E. J. Whitehouse, L. Peasley, R. McNeill, William Ingersoll, H. H. Boynton, H. Bedford, 25 seamen—and 55 in the steerage.

In steamship Knoxville, for Savannah—D. Sachs, J. Cohen, Misses Rosalie and Rebecca Cohen, Misses Julia and Lucy Parkman, George and Clarence Gordon, Miss Davis and lady, Capt. S. Ferris, D. Stephenson, G. A. Wilkins, lady and two children, Miss Severance, Major P. Porter and lady, Miss Boone, Miss Alexander, Charles P. Osborne, lady, child and servant, Miss Charlotte Vanwyck, Alfred L. Norris, Charles Richards, G. H. Avery and lady, L. A. White and lady, F. Richardson, George Tayler, E. W. Lake, William J. Lake, L. [illegible], W. Hamer and lady, Wm. Fisher, lady and two children, Mrs. E. H. Fountain and child, Edward Miller and lady, Mrs. Clark and sister, Miss Sarah Harrison, Miss Kate Gould, W. H. Frey, A. G. Dunham, E. S. Moore, John Lee and lady, A. B. Fisher and lady, Miss White, Miss Forbes, Miss C. Tupper, Master and Miss Tupper, Benson, F. Nickerson, Mrs. Kolejah and servant, Miss Chapman, Mrs. Thomas and child, Phillips Smith, C. E. Hart and lady, Mrs. J. S. Derby, John Townsend, Samuel Fisher, Geo. Henry Loveland, Albert Dodge, D. R. Dyer and lady, A. McClelland, J. F. Waring, C. L. Gibson, George Hall, Mrs. Wm. Rambaut, Miss G. M. Rambaut, Miss Julia Horst, Charles D. Dickey, lady, child and nurse, Mrs. Ames and servant, F. A. Robbins, A. F. Robbins, Edward Morrison, lady, John Williams, Miss Sarah Williams, Miss Catherine Williams, Robert Williams, Nathan Williams, Masters William and Henry Johnson, Mrs. Johnson, Samuel F. Johnston—and 75 in the steerage.

Passengers Arrived.

In ship Albion, from Liverpool—J. M. Wallace, W. McDonald, lady and child, Mr. Fowler, Mr. Whitney, W. R. DeWitt, Jr., H. Hutchinson, Miss J. Hutchinson.

In ship Red Rover, from San Francisco—Samuel Francis, Jr., lady and child, of Shamokin; Walter M. C. Norton, of Boston.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 6 39 | Sun sets.... 4 59 | Moon rises....11 19

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 10 39 | Gov. Island. 1 36 | Hell Gate.... 1 56

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, OCT. 31.

Cleared.

Steamships James Adger, Turner, Charleston, Spofford, Tileston & Co.; Knoxville, Ludlow, Savannah, S. L. Mitchill.

Ships Esmeralda, McManus, Liverpool, Dunham & Dimon; Trumbull, Smith, Antwerp, W. F. Schmidt & Co.; Agnes, Schilling, Bremen, Oelrichs & Co.; Argus, (Aust.) Hackovicha, Antwerp, W. F. Schmidt & Co.

Barks Excelsior, Ellison, New-Haven, R. P. Buck & Sons; Caroline, (Brem.) Stricker, Bremen, Funch & Meincke; Schumaker; Copernicus (Ham.) Marter, Hamburg, W. F. Schmidt & Co.; Riela, (Ham.) Hansen, Hamburg, E. Buck & Kunhardt.

Brigs Kate Heath, Phillips, Cardenas, H. Del Rio; Competitor, (Br.) Perry, Liverpool, N. B., J. H. Brainer; Montserrat, Cook, St. Martha, McLean & Leaird; Franklin, (Br.) Putnam, Maitland, J. S. Whitney & Co.

Schooners Connecticut, Blackford, Georgetown, Bulkley & Potter; Ned, Zoll, Wilmington, E. R. Powell; Eagle, Jefferson, Franklin, Van Brunt & Slaght; Catharine, Mershon, Rio Grande, F. Karck; T. Bradley, Bradley, Rio Hache, Everett & Brown; Bay State, Sherwood, Boston, Dayton & Sprague; James Smith, Furman, Savannah, McCready, Mott & Co.

Sloop Rhode Island, Hall, Providence, master.

Arrived.

Ship Albion, Williams, Liverpool Oct. 2, with mdse. and 200 passengers to Tapscott & Co. 20th inst., on St. Peter's Bank, spoke Br. brig Harmony, from Quebec for Sunderland, and took from her the Quebec pilot, he having been carried off.

Ship Fair Wind, Allen, Boston, in ballast to G. B. Grinnell & Co. The F. W. was towed to the City by steamtug R. B. Forbes.

Ship Red Rover, (clipper,) Lucas, San Francisco 99 ds., with wool, &c., to Taylor & Merrill.

Brig Ida Barnes, Lander, Matanzas 10 ds., with sugar and hides to S. de Agreda, Jewell Co. On the first part of the passage was becalmed 14 days, during which time did not make over 100 miles; Oct. 26, lat. 31, lon. 74, experienced a heavy gale from N. W. to N., split sails, &c.

Brig Gladiator, Salter, Windsor, 25 ds., with plaster to master.

Schr. J. W. Franklin, [illegible], with mdse. to Dayton & Sprague.

Schr. Louisa, Ireland, Plymouth, N. C. 4 ds., with shingles to Reed & Ash.

Schr. Alba, Osborn, Wilmington, N. C., with naval stores to E. R. Powell.

Schr. Rio, O'Donnell, Washington 5 ds., with naval stores to Barnes, Bateman & Buddecke.

Schr. Harriet Ryan, Hayman, Edenton 4 ds., with shingles to Benton & Bro.

Schr. Emerald, of Provincetown, Smith, Jacmel 6th inst., with coffee and wood to master.

Schr. Pungoe, Clark, Virginia.

Propeller R. B. Forbes, Morris, Boston.

WIND—Sunrise, N. E.; meridian, do.; sunset, N. E.

Sailed.

Steamships Atlantic, West, for Liverpool; Knoxville, Ludlow, Savannah; James Adger, Turner, Charleston; Roanoke, Skinner, Norfolk, &c.

By Telegraph.

NEW-ORLEANS, Oct. 30—Arr. ships Joseph Holmes and Richard Anderson, New-York; Sea Queen, Mariner and Gen. Washington, Boston; bark Thomas Allison, Philadelphia.

Foreign Ports.

At Marseilles, Oct. 1, Barkes P. R. Curry, from Martinique, just arr., to load for New-York; [illegible] for Philadelphia, soon.

$200,000 HAVE BEEN SAVED to the people, and a splendid pastime to the originator of the celebrated [illegible] improved and machine portraits, by the patent process of the picture gallery No. 289 Broadway, and the proprietor is ready to sell the entire establishment to any responsible party, and stay out of the [illegible] life in a [illegible]. HOLMES.

TO LITHOGRAPHERS IN THE UNITED STATES.—Whereas a deed [illegible] in the Lithographic Printing business, [illegible] JAMES MULLAN, has left my employment without my consent, I forbid any person harboring him, under the penalty of the law. JOSEPH LAING, Lithographer, No. [illegible] Nassau-st., New-York.

BOARDING EXCHANGE.—No. [illegible] Broadway.—Desirable board and boarders may be obtained by applying here. We have a goodly variety of boarding places on our register. Board for young ladies can be had in a French family, either with or without instruction in French and other branches. Boarders furnished gratis. DEMAREST & [illegible].

COUPONS due in this City the 1st November next from the Bonds of the Central Ohio Railroad Company, and the Cincinnati, Wilmington and Zanesville Railroad Company, will be paid on presentation at our office, No. 5 Wall-st. ATWOOD & CO.